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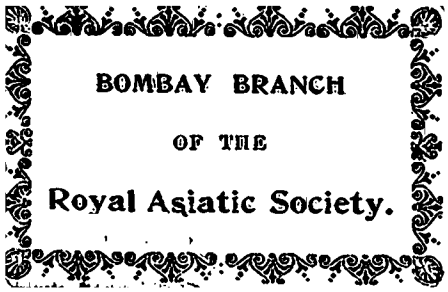

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The Government of Bombay

A HANDBOOK

OF THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RECORDS

BY

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Indian Civil Service.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

IN issuing this Handbook, the Government of Bombay desire to make it known that applications from *bona fide* historical research workers for permission to examine their records will receive favourable consideration. Such applications should be made through the Chief Secretary to Government, or, in the case of the Alienation Office records, through the Commissioner, Central Division (Poona).

The historical sense, which is a public necessity in the Bombay Presidency as in every other country, can only be developed by the study of historical evidence at first hand. The Government of Bombay will do all that lies in their power, due regard being had to the public interest, to facilitate researches in their records for proper purposes. But such researches can, of course, be allowed only for the scientific study of historical facts, and not for investigations directed towards personal objects.

P. J. MEAD,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

This book, compiled under the orders of Government, is designed for two objects. First, it is intended to enable the historical research worker, actual or potential, and official or non-official, to gain a general idea of the bulk, nature and arrangement of the Bombay Government records, and to guide him, should circumstances so require, in commencing work on them. Secondly, it is intended as a book of reference for the use of officers placed in charge of the Record Office, and of Secretariat and other officers who may require to get a general grasp of the contents and arrangement of the records, or to look up any particular subject in them.

Although Mr. Forrest's Selections[1] and other books referred to at the end of Chapter VI of this Handbook may fairly be said to have taken the cream off the contents of the Bombay Record Office, there probably remains in them much to be gleaned, both of local and of general interest, which would repay study.

The historical value of the Peshwas' Daftar at Poona is obvious. The Daftar has been of the utmost use for administrative purposes. Government have now under consideration the question of appointing an officer to examine its voluminous contents with the view of publishing information of historical interest from it. The Daftar has, however, been ably surveyed from certain points of view by Mr. Justice Ranade.[2]

Major Thomas Candy's report of 1864 on the contents of the Record Office, valuable though it is in many ways, was inconveniently arranged for the general reader, and was never intended to fulfil the objects of the present Handbook. It has also been thrown out of date by Major Candy's own subsequent re-arrangement of some of the records, and by the transfer of the Malabar records to Madras. Some years ago it was felt by Government that full and up-to-date information with regard to the records should be placed at the disposal of research workers. There was then unfortunately no

[1] See p. 33 below. [2] See p. 34 below.

officer of Government closely acquainted with the Bombay Records, as were Mr. G. W. Forrest and to a less extent Major Candy in their day. It therefore devolved on the present writer, as Under Secretary to Government holding charge of the Record Office among other duties, to commence the compilation of this book some years ago in such time as he could occasionally spare from his ordinary work. The book has since been completed by him in two short periods of special duty.

The writer, while he has dipped into large numbers of volumes, has not been in a position to do much more than describe the outward form and arrangement of the records. To have given a general idea of the varied interest, historical and social, of the records, coinciding as they do in time with the early struggles with European Powers, the war with the Marathas, and the whole fascinating history of the Presidency and its development, but much absorbed in routine matters of trade and administration, would have occupied an officer's time not for months but for years. Moreover, from the public point of view such an officer would perhaps have been better occupied in specializing upon a particular period or subject. In the meanwhile it is believed that this small skeleton account of the records will serve a useful purpose. It is for others to make these dry bones live.

This book was originally intended as a Guide to the Bombay Record Office only. It was afterwards felt that a reference to the Alienation Office records could not properly be omitted, and this, with a brief account of the High Court and Mofussil records, was accordingly inserted.[1] It has not, however, been found possible to treat of these latter as fully or on the same scale as has been done in the case of the contents of the Record Office.

The writer desires to acknowledge the help received from Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Presidency, who kindly supplied information as to the subjects of the printed "Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay"; from the late Record-keeper Mr. Balvantrao M. Mogre, who left a very long and useful

[1] See p. 11 below.

note behind him for the purposes of this book on his retirement; from Mr. Narayan S. Nadkarni, of the Record Office establishment, whose knowledge of the records has been invaluable; and from the present Record-keeper, Mr. D. F. D'Silva, upon whom and his staff a large part of the labour of preparing this book, and particularly its appendices, has fallen.

LIBRARY
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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CHAPTER I.

THE BOMBAY RECORD OFFICE.

Its History.

In 1819 the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company requested the Governor General in Council to take early and decisive measures for ascertaining and securing the rights and interests of the various classes connected with landed property.[1] The Supreme Government accordingly established a General Record Office at Fort William for the preparation and preservation of public records relating to landed properties in Bengal, and forwarded copies of their proceedings in the matter to the Government of Bombay, suggesting the adoption of a similar arrangement in the Presidency of Bombay.[2] This led to the establishment in 1821[3] of the Bombay Record Office for the deposit of the records of the Secretary's Office and of the other offices in the Presidency Town.

The Record Office was first accommodated below the Secretary's Office[4] in the house of a Mr. Whitehill, which formed part of a large block of buildings to the north of the Cathedral, on the site now occupied by the premises of Messrs. Kemp and Company in the Elphinstone Circle and had been utilized for the Secretary's Office since 1764.[5]

In 1829 the Secretary's Office was removed to the Old Secretariat building, a large house on the west side of Apollo

[1] Extract of Revenue Despatch dated 15th January 1819, at p. 16 of Record Office Vol. 5 of 1820-55.

[2] Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's letter No. 766, dated the 20th October 1820, at p. 1 of Record Office, Vol. 5 of 1820-55.

[3] General Department Vol. 16—18 of 1820-22, pp. 100-101.

[4] Para. 23 of letter dated the 28th January 1823 from Chief Secretary Mr. Warden to the Governor and President in Council (p. 121 of General Department, Vol. 20 of 1823), and p. 341 of the Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island, Vol. III.

[5] The Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island, Vol. III, p. 341.

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Street. The transfer of the records took place a few years later, in 1832, when they were deposited in a building in the compound of the Old Secretariat.[1]

In 1874 the Secretariat was removed into the present Secretariat building in Mayo Road.[2] This building at no time contained sufficient accommodation for the whole of the records. The Record Office, with the Secretariat Department records from 1821 onwards, was transferred to the ground floor of the south-east wing of the new Secretariat; but the old records of the Secretariat Departments and the records of the other offices in the Presidency Town were allowed to remain in the record rooms in the compound of the Old Secretariat. Another portion of the records was stored in the Medical Store buildings situated near the Old Secretariat.[3] The inconvenience, however, of storing the records in three separate buildings inevitably made itself felt, and it was decided to utilize for the storage of records the top floor of the building then under construction for the Government Central Press, to the south-east of, and adjacent to, the Secretariat. With that object the top floor was made fire-proof.[4] Subsequently the idea of utilizing the new building for the Government Central Press was abandoned,[5] and its west wing was allotted to the Record Office, and at a later date made fire-proof throughout,[6] while the Elphinstone College was accommodated in the

[1] General Department, Vol. 4—249 of 1832, p. 223.

[2] Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island, Vol. III, p. 341

[3] Public Works Department, Vol. 376 of 1868-89, p. 208.

[4] Government Resolution No. 278, Civil Works 845, dated 20th May 1886, and letter from the Under Secretary to Government, dated 2nd February 1886, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department (P. W. D. Vol. 458 of 1868-89, pp. 437 and 535).

[5] Public Works Department memorandum No. 138-B., dated 1st February 1888 (General Department, Vol. 57 of 1888, p. 51). Also Public Works Department, Government Resolution No. 314, Civil Works, dated 4th June 1888 (Vol. 459 of 1868-89, p. 413).

[6] Government Resolution No. Civil Works 1360, dated 26th May 1909, Record Office Compilation No. 55 of 1899-1917, p. 89.

east wing.[1] All the records were removed to this building in April 1888.[2] Its entrance is in Hope Street, Fort, immediately behind the Secretariat. In 1920 the Record Office evacuated the 2nd floor and the records were concentrated in the 1st and ground floors.

ARRANGEMENT OF CONTENTS.

The records are arranged in shelves on iron racks, about 20 feet in height. They are, almost without exception, bound in stout straw-board covers, bound in half leather. The various classes of subsidiary records, which will be found detailed in Chapter II, are kept separate from one another and from the main records. The principal records, *i.e.*, those of the Bombay Government, are arranged as follows. Records up to and including the year 1820, when Compilation Volumes were substituted for Diaries, are kept separate from those subsequent to 1820. Within each of these two divisions the basis of arrangement is not by Departments, as might have been expected, but by the form of the records. For instance, the Diaries of all Departments are grouped together, and so also all the Outward or "Order" Books and all the Inward or "Letter" Books of all Departments up to 1820. Similarly, after 1820 the Compilation Volumes of all Departments form a group. Within these groups the records are separated according to Departments, and the records of each Department within the group are arranged chronologically.

Modern printed publications, both official and non-official, are preserved separately in the office. They have unfortunately, from the very beginning, been arranged simply according to dates of receipt, instead of according to subject. The question of re-arranging them according to subjects is under consideration.

[1] The bust of Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney over the porch of the Elphinstone College has no connection with the Record Office. It was erected to commemorate a contribution made by Sir Cawasji towards the cost of the building in which the Elphinstone College was formerly accommodated.

[2] Page 211 of Public Works Department, Vol. 376 of 1868-89.

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At the entrance of each room a framed table of its contents is affixed to the wall, arranged according to the alphabetical sequence of the forms of records, and giving references to dates and racks.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

The printed publications of most use and value are kept in the Secretariat Library, which is managed by the Record Office staff, though located in the Secretariat building. This Library, consisting largely of Government publications, is also a general reference library on a small scale. Not only Secretariat officers but heads of Departments in the Presidency are allowed to borrow books from it. It is little used except by Secretariat Departments consulting Government publications. It is arranged and catalogued by subjects.

ORGANIZATION.

The Officer in charge of the Record Office is the Under Secretary to Government, Separate Department, who is under the orders of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. The management of the Record Office is, however, only one of many duties devolving upon the Under Secretary. The routine work of the Record Office is managed by the Record Keeper, who is the head of the clerical staff.

CHAPTER II.

THE SUBSIDIARY RECORDS.

General Summary.

The contents of the Bombay Record Office consist mainly of the records of the proceedings of the Governing Body of the Western Presidency, originally the President in Council at Surat, now the Governor of Bombay in Council, and of the correspondence, documents and books received by that body.

The subsidiary records in the Office are as follows :—

A.—Records of Factories and Residencies of the East India Company in—

(*a*) what is now the Bombay Presidency, and

(*b*) Bantam (Java) and certain places outside India, subordinate to the Bombay Presidency.

B.—Records of subordinate offices, past or still existing, located, with few exceptions, at Bombay.

C.—Miscellaneous records, consisting principally of the proceedings of numerous Political Missions, Committees appointed for administrative matters, records of obsolete institutions, and a few miscellaneous registers and returns.

D.—Complete series of all patents of inventions granted in Great Britain and India from the commencement.

E.—The books received under section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, by the Oriental Translator to Government, who is the officer appointed under that section to receive a copy of every book published in the Presidency.

The records of the Accountant General, Bombay, are preserved in the ground-floor rooms on the east side of the building, under the Elphinstone College premises. These extend from 1805 to near the present date. They are not included in the Bombay Record Office, being under the

CHAPTER II.

control of the Accountant General, and not of the Government of Bombay.

Before passing to the records of the Governing Body of the Presidency, it will be convenient to give here some further account of the subsidiary records mentioned above.

A.

RECORDS OF FACTORIES AND RESIDENCIES.[1]

(*a*) *In Western India.*—These are as follows :—

(*i*) north of Bombay, the Factories of Surat and Broach, and the "Commercial Residency, Northward," a term which covered Surat, Broach, Cambay and Kathiawar ;

(*ii*) in the neighbourhood of Bombay, the Factories of Caranja, Belapur and Tanna (Thana) ;

(*iii*) inland, the Calian and Poona Residencies ;

(*iv*) On the coast south of Bombay, the Residencies of Raree and of Fort Victoria, at Bankot, and the Factory of Bankot, all in what is now the Ratnagiri district ; the Factory of Carwar, in North Kanara, and the Malabar Commercial Residency ;

(*v*) the Sind Factory, the letters of which are dated sometimes from Tatta, sometimes from Shahbandar.

The earliest of these records are those of the Surat Factory, of which the first date from 1630. These will receive notice in the next chapter. The remainder commence much later, the earliest records being those of Bankot Factory, commencing in 1756, and the latest those of the Commercial Residency, Northward, which extend to 1835.

The more important of the Company's settlements in the Bombay Presidency are thus all represented in the Record Office. It is noticeable that there are no

[1] A "Residency" appears ordinarily to have been a post established for political or administrative purposes. The Residency of Fort Victoria was established within a few hundred yards of the Factory of Bankot, mainly, it would seem, for the administration of certain villages belonging to the Honourable Company in that neighbourhood.

records from Rajapur (Ratnagiri district), although there is a volume of letters despatched from Rajapur, 1659-60, in the India Office. The Factory at Rajapur was, however, comparatively short-lived, being abandoned either in or shortly after 1661.

Besides the English records of Surat there are records in Dutch of 1768 and thereabouts, presumably seized from the Dutch factory.

Major T. Candy's Preliminary Report on the Bombay Records, submitted in 1864, shows that at that time records of certain Factories and Residencies on the Malabar Coast, viz., Telichery, the Malabar Residency, Calicut, Cochin and Anjengo, were in the Bombay Record Office. These were transferred in 1877 to the office of the Collector of Malabar, from which they were forwarded in 1913 to the Madras Record Office. It does not appear that there were at Bombay in Major Candy's time any records of the Company's settlements further inland, such as those at Agra, Ajmere, Baroda, or Burhanpur.

(*b*) *Outside India.*—These comprise the Residencies and Factories at Mocha, on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, Bassora, Bushire, Gombroon,[1] now better known as Bandar Abbas, Diego Garcia Island, which lies in the Indian Ocean far south of Bombay, and Bantam, in Java.

The earliest of these records is a letter book from Bantam, 1679—1683. The latest are those of the Mocha Residency, 1821—1828. Almost all the rest belong to the 18th century.

It is not difficult to understand why the records of the Company's stations in Western Asia, or rather, portions of those records, come to be found at the head-quarters of the Western Presidency, to which they were subordinate. The presence of the Bantam book, on the other hand, calls for explanation, being due to peculiar circumstances. In

[1] Forrest's Selections, Home Series, Vol. II, contain a "Journal of Nadirshaw's Residence at Carmenia" (Karman), 1747, which is taken from the Gombroon records. See Appendix E.

CHAPTER II. August 1682 Bantam was taken by the Dutch, and the Company's establishment at that port were forced to withdraw to Batavia, whence in August 1683 they retired to Surat,[1] doubtless as being the Company's principal station in India, although Fort St. George (Madras) had by this time been constituted a Presidency. They must be presumed to have brought with them their current Inward Letter Book (1679—1683) which is the only record of Bantam found in the Bombay Office. A few years earlier, in 1677, when the factory had been sacked by the Javanese at the instigation of the Dutch, the factory books are stated to have been closed and conveyed to the Court of Directors. This explains the absence of the earlier Bantam records from Bombay.[2] The Diego Garcia Diary records little more than the taking possession of the Island, not then in the possession of any European nation, in 1786. The Mocha Factory records proper last for two years, 1722 to 1723 only, but the Diaries of Supercargoes and Commissaries continue, with gaps, from 1725 to 1795.

The records of the Factories and Residencies, it should be understood, are not mere records made at Surat or Bombay of correspondence carried on with the out-stations, but are records made at the Factories and Residencies themselves. They consist mainly of Diaries,[3] with a few Inward and

[1] For these facts see the "List of Factory Records of the East India Company preserved in the Record Office of the India Office, London," 1897, Introduction, p. xix.

[2] See Sir George Birdwood's "Report on the Old Records in the India Office," 1891, Supplementary Note, pp. 225 and 227. In the early years of the 17th century, when the Company's chief trade was with the Eastern Archipelago, Surat, though the Company's greatest emporium in India, and from 1612 the seat of a Presidency, was subordinate to the Presidency at Bantam. In 1629-30 the position was reversed, Bantam losing its position as a Presidency, and Surat becoming for some years the chief seat of the Company's Government in the East Indies. Bantam, however, recovered its position as a separate Presidency, having authority over the Agencies on the coast of India and in Bengal, in 1634-35, and appears to have remained a Presidency from that time until taken by the Dutch in 1682, although the erection of Fort St. George (Madras) into a Presidency in 1653-54 must have shorn it of most of its dependencies. (See pp. 209 to 219 of Sir G. Birdwood's Report, and p. xix of the List of Factory Records *supra*.) Selections from the Bantam letter book, consisting of letters from Siam, Tonkin and Malacca, are printed in Forrest's Selections, *vide* p. 33 *infra*.

[3] The nature of "Diaries" is explained *infra*, p. 16.

Outward Letter Books and other records. The records of the Commercial Residency, Northward, consist mainly of books of accounts. The series are in almost all cases exceedingly incomplete. Many of the factories were founded long before the dates of their first extant records, and there are numerous gaps in the series.

Details of the Factory and Residency records, and of the records of Surat as a Presidency, will be found in Appendix B (p. 52).

B.

SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

The offices still in existence retain some of their more recent records. The period for which they retain them varies considerably; at the time of writing, for instance, the records of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts are filed in the Record Office to within six years of the current date, while the latest records of the office of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in the Record Office are 33 years old.

The following are believed to be the only records in the Record Office of offices concerned with a particular part of the Presidency outside Bombay City :—

(*i*) Dharwar Collector, Diaries, 1818 and 1819.

(*ii*) Dekkan Commissioner, certain judicial proceedings of —.

(*iii*) Pay Examiner, Poona, Volumes.

(*iv*) Superintending Engineer, Northern Provinces, Volumes.

(*v*) Sind Camel Baggage Corps, Volumes, 1843 to 1853.

Among other records of interest are those of (1) the Indian Navy (Marine Superintendent), 1735 to 1825, and the Marine Board, 1772 to 1815, (2) the Town Major, 1750 to 1857, (3) the Revenue Judge and Senior Magistrate of Police, 1812 to 1814.

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There are also several series of records dealing with military accounts and commissariat, at dates varying between 1788 and 1882.

A complete list of the records of these subordinate offices, with explanatory notes, will be found in Appendix D (p. 68).

C.

COMMITTEES, MISSIONS, ETC.

These include the Proceedings of many interesting old bodies and institutions. Among them are the Bombay Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Baghdad Mission, 1801 to 1807, the Bombay Theatre,[1] 1816 to 1830, and a Hakdar's Claim Commission, 1848 to 1854.

A complete list of this class of records will be found in Appendix C (p. 64).

D.

PATENTS.

The Record Office is not a Patent Office. The Patent Office for India is at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. But specifications of patents of inventions granted either in India or in the United Kingdom may be inspected here. Subject indices are available.

E.

BOOKS DEPOSITED UNDER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

These were stored in the University Library from 1868 to 1890, when the University requested to be relieved of their charge and they were placed in the Record Office. The question of a suitable library for their custody is now under consideration. Owing to the lack of space for shelves in the Record Office it has not been found possible to set these books out for convenient inspection. Applications from members of the public for inspection of particular books will, however, be favourably considered by the Chief Secretary to Government.

[1] See p. 67.

MOFUSSIL AND HIGH COURT RECORDS.

Opportunity may here be taken to refer briefly to the records preserved in other offices throughout the Presidency.

MOFUSSIL.

In the mofussil generally the records of each district, or such of them as have been considered worth preserving, have been kept in the district. It is probable that the record rooms of some of the older district head-quarters (for there has been some partitioning of districts from time to time) contain much interesting material. " The same may be said with confidence of the offices of the Commissioners of Divisions (Ahmedabad, Poona, and Belgaum), of the Agent to the Governor for Kathiawar, and, especially, of the Commissioner in Sind (Karachi), which contains records of the conquest and administration of Sind from the commencement.

In Sind all documents of date prior to 1857 in the offices of the Commissioner and of the district and sub-divisional officers which were considered worth preserving have been indexed and bound.[1] In the Presidency proper also such records have been separated from those not considered worth preserving, and the latter have been destroyed.

From reports from the local officers it is understood that there are records in their offices going back to the following dates. But the bulk of the mofussil records prior to 1857 would seem to have been adjudged useless in the recent examination, and to have been destroyed, leaving only isolated documents or series of records :—

Surat	.. .. ..	1800
Karwar	.. .. ..	1800
Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Dhulia	.. .. ..	1818

[1] Paragraph 9 of General Department letter of 2nd August 1916 to the Government of India, Department of Education (General).

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Poona (Collector's Office)	1818-19
Rajkot (Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar)	1820
Ahmednagar	1826[1]
Commissioner, Central Division (Poona)	1827
Commissioner, Northern Division (Ahmedabad)	1830
Belgaum	1838
Jacobabad	1840
Sukkur	1841
Larkana	1843
Kaira	1852

The records of the Collectors' Offices at Hyderabad (Sind) and Ahmedabad were destroyed by fire with the offices of which they formed a part. Incendiarism was strongly suspected in the case of the Hyderabad Kacheri, which was burnt down in 1906, but the facts suspected were unsupported by evidence. The burning of the Ahmedabad Kacheri was the work of a riotous mob during the agitation against the Rowlatt Acts.

In addition to these, there are two outstanding collections of records which are of more than local importance, *i.e.*, those of—

(1) The Alienation Office, Poona.

(2) The High Court, Bombay.

THE ALIENATION OFFICE, POONA.

The records of the Alienation Office have as their nucleus the "Poona Daftar," or original Marathi records of the Peshwas' Administration, which were taken over by the British Government at the time of the conquest in 1817. This Daftar, anciently stored in the Shanwar palace in Poona City, was dispersed among the residences of certain persons after the fire which destroyed the palace in the reign of Bajirao; and was collected thence tolerably complete, but in

[1] The only records prior to 1858 are Inward and Outward Registers.

a state of great disorder, by Mr. Elphinstone in 1817. Its first home thereafter was Khasgiwala's Wada in the city and its next was Nana's Wada, whence it was removed to the present building in 1890. This original nucleus, comprising about 13,000 bundles, consisted of the records of the Peshwas for 88 years, beginning with the year 1729, with a blank of 7 years from 1757 to 1763, the records of which were burnt when Poona was taken by Moguls.

The chief subsequent accretions are as follows :—

(1) The records of the Poona Resident up to 1818.

(2) The Deccan Commissioner's records (1818-1826).

(3) The records of the Agent for Sardars up to 1856.

(4) The daftar of the Angrias of Kolaba (1790-1840).

(5) The Konkan daftar from Ratnagiri (1754-1818).

(6) The daftar of the Satara Rajas (1703-1840).

(7) The records of the Satara Resident (1818-1848).

(8) Certain Karnatic and Gujarati records.

(9) The Jamao daftar, or papers collected by the Inam Commission.

In this manner the number of bundles has grown from 13,000 to 35,629; of which 8,559 are English and 27,070 are vernacular.

The following extracts will afford some idea of the extent to which the records of the Alienation Office have been classified, abstracted from, and indexed :—

" The English records would seem to be the more valuable of the two; for they are, in an abridged English form, an embodiment of all that it was necessary to extract from the Vernacular State papers.

" The Vernacular State papers have never been classified in the sense in which I understand you to mean. There

CHAPTER II.

has been no separation of papers as relating to Political, Judicial, Revenue, and General subjects, to say nothing of minor sub-divisions. The classification which sufficed for carrying out the settlement by the Inam Commission of claims to alienated revenue consisted of a separation of papers (on all subjects) relating to mahals, that is, a tract of country under the Peshwas' rule comprising a circle of villages varying from (say) 12 to 20, and these papers were again arranged according to years. Nothing more was required for ordinary practical purposes." (Colonel Etheridge, Alienation Settlement Officer, Southern Division, 1868.)

"The Record is far from being a mere litter of unclassified documents ; on the contrary it has been arranged and indexed with far greater completeness than might be gathered from Colonel Etheridge's descriptions, though most of the arrangement and indexing had been done by Captain Cowper and others before his time. Since then most of the indexes have been printed by the office press, and the rest are being printed ; and any material re-arrangement will involve the throwing away of all the labour and money thus expended. Since the bulk of the daftar has now only an antiquarian or historical interest, and since the present arrangements and indexes are such that the location and general character of all the main divisions of the daftar can be discovered at once even by an outsider, while the contents of every rumal or file of the 43 sub-divisions for which indexes exist can be accurately or approximately gathered (according to the character of the index) with the aid of an experienced karkun, I cannot myself see any good reason for re-arrangement and re-indexing." (Acting Commissioner, Central Division, 1905.)[1]

Information as to the extent to which these records have been published will be found in Chapter VI.

[1] The lengthy printed note by the Acting Commissioner from which this quotation is made describes the Alienation Office records fully in all their branches, and is well worth consulting.

Applications for admission to the Alienation Office records for purposes of *bona fide* historical research may be addressed to the Commissioner, Central Division, at Poona.

HIGH COURT RECORDS.

In the Bombay High Court are preserved not only the records of the High Court itself, which was established in 1862, but those of—

(1) The Mayor's Court, which existed from 1728 to 1798.

(2) The Recorder's Court, which existed from 1798 to 1824.

(3) The Supreme Court, which existed from 1824 to 1862.

The registers and proceedings of the Mayor's Court for the first 4 years of its existence, 1728 to 1732, are missing, as also those for the years 1735, 1743-45, 1748-57, 1762, 1769, 1771 and 1792.[1] With these exceptions, the records of all the above Courts have been preserved complete. The registers of testamentary proceedings date back to 1799.

There is also a volume of the proceedings, from June 1726 to January 1727, of a Court of which the name is not mentioned. This Court was anterior to the Mayor's Court, and sat both in the island of Bombay and at Mahim. This volume forms the subject of a chapter entitled "Gleanings from an old Record" in "Bombay in the Making," by Mr. P. M. Malabari (J. Fisher Unwin, 1910).

The above are all lodged in the High Court building. The greater part of them are in the custody of the Prothonotary and Registrar of the Original Side of the High Court.

The Secretariat Record Office also contains some of the proceedings of the Court of Appeals, dated 1792 (p. 67 below).

[1] A few extracts from the records of the Mayor's Court are included in Forrest's Selections, Home Series, Vol. II (pp. 217-221).

CHAPTER III.

THE PRESIDENCY RECORDS UP TO 1820.

LEADING DATES.

CHAPTER III.

FOR an understanding of the Surat and Bombay records it is necessary first to refer to the principal dates in the early history of those settlements.

The Factory of Surat was established in 1612, and was made the seat of a Presidency, with subordinate agencies at Gogo, Ahmedabad and Cambay and subsequently at Gombroon (Bandar Abbas), Basrah and Broach.[1]

Bombay was ceded in 1661, and actually delivered up by the Portuguese to the representative of the British Crown in 1665. It was transferred to the East India Company in 1669, and the seat of the Western Presidency was transferred from Surat to Bombay in 1685-87.[1] The Surat records continue for more than a century thereafter, but merely as the records of a Factory.[2] From the earliest times down to the year 1820, when a system differing little from the present-day system of records was introduced, we find the most important form of record in Surat, Bombay, and the larger factories to consist of what are known as Diaries. The nature of these varied to some extent at different periods, their history being as follows :—

THE "DIARIES."

In 1661 the London East India Company, when appointing Sir George Oxenden to be President at Surat, directed him to send them yearly "a diary of all actions and passages remarkable that shall happen from time to time . . . . with your Books of Consultations, Copies of Letters, etc."[3] By "Consultations" is meant the meetings of the President and his Council. The word was also used to denote the minutes of such meetings.

The Surat "Diaries" extant in Bombay commence in 1660. In the period previous to the transfer of the

[1] Birdwood, Report on the Old Records, pp. 85, 209, 219.

[2] The details of the Surat Presidency records will be found combined with those of the Surat Factory records in Appendix B (p. 52).

[3] Court's letter of 19th March 1661-62 in the India Office records.

administration to Bombay they consist almost exclusively of records of Consultations. These set forth the matters arising at a meeting of Council, with the decisions taken thereupon, and in some cases a careful statement of reasons for the decision. The proceedings purport to be signed by the President and the Members of his Council. (The Diaries do not, however, contain the original minutes, but only copies.) In addition, there are outward letters and a few other documents. These early Surat records bear no relation to what is ordinarily understood by a diary, and the present writer is not aware that the term was applied to them at the time of their compilation.

In the early 18th century, however, the Surat Consultations are found to have assumed to some extent the form of diaries. Two or more dates, with the events or proceedings belonging to each, are found in the same Consultation, the whole being contained between a single heading of the names of those "Present" and a single set of signatures. At the same time the Consultations become to a greater extent a chronicle of events, with copies of correspondence received and issued. Such correspondence is usually interpolated in the midst of a so-called "Consultation." The Surat Diaries have in fact changed from minutes of Council meetings to what is in the main a station log-book and correspondence book, although discussions and resolutions passed in Consultation between the Chief and his Council are still found here and there.

The Bombay Castle Diaries preserved in Bombay commence in 1720 only. They have at first much in common with the early 18th century Surat Diaries. Between the dates of the Consultations, which at that time were usually held weekly, events of interest were chronicled,[1] and papers received were briefly summarized. The Consultations purport to have been signed regularly. Letters dealt with, and

[1] The extracts from these Diaries in Forrest's Selections from State Papers, Bombay, omit such items, and therefore do not convey a correct impression of the general form of these records. But the chronicling of events in Bombay disappears from the Diaries after a time.

CHAPTER III.

accounts passed, at the meetings are often transcribed in full after the record of the Consultation. In later years the chronicling of events in the settlement ceased, correspondence increased, and the practice of interpolating long reports into the record of a Consultation prevailed. From the year 1755 the business of the Presidency was divided between two Departments—the Secret and Political and the Public Department. From 1779 onwards other Departments appear in rapid succession. Each Department kept separate Diaries. The result was that on many occasions the proceedings at a particular Consultation of the Governor[1] and his Council could no longer all be recorded together, as was done in the early Diaries. The Diary of each Department continued, however, to keep up in form the pretence of being a Minute Book of Consultations. Letters issued were entered with the heading "The following letter was forwarded"; letters received were headed "Read the following letter," with a definite date of reading, and the decisions of the Government were occasionally prefaced by the words "Ordered that."

The Diaries from 1731 onwards, with a few exceptions, contain annual alphabetical indices, compiled contemporaneously. The indices to the earlier of these Diaries are somewhat defective, often giving only the places from which letters are received, such as "Surat, letter from thence." But more usually they state the subjects of the documents contained in the Diaries.

A system under which all the proceedings and correspondence of Government had to be forced into the shape of minutes of imaginary meetings[2] was an essentially artificial one, and in 1820 the Diary system was dropped, and a different system introduced.

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[1] The President of Bombay appears to have been designated President and Governor from the beginning, the latter title being continued from the Crown Government days of 1665-1669. It would appear that the title of Governor, which the President shared with some at least of the Chiefs of subordinate Factories, was long considered to carry less honour than that of President, but that the latter designation in course of time receded into the background, being only used for quasi-legal and constitutional purposes.

[2] It should be mentioned, however, that up to 1860 the recorded proceedings of Government were always *confirmed* at Council meetings.

Other Forms of Record.

Other forms of record regularly in use during this period were as follows :—

Minute Books.
Despatches from the Court of Directors (known as " Honourable Court's Inwards ").
Despatches to the Court of Directors (known as " Honourable Court's Outwards ").
Inward or " Letter " Books.
Outward or " Order " Books.

The originals of the contents of the later Diaries are to be found in the series of Minute Books, of which there is a very defective series in the Record Office, commencing from 1756. These contain the same matter as the Diaries, without, however, actual copies of the correspondence which was copied into the Diaries. The place where a letter or other document was intended to be copied is marked by the word " Enter," preceded by the necessary reference to the document. The Minute Books bear the actual signatures of the Governor and his Council. But it is clear from their form that they were not written during a meeting. They are in the same formal shape as the Diaries, and must have required time for their preparation after the meeting (if any), at which the orders embodied in them were passed.

An Inward or " Letter " Book contains copies of such letters, memoranda, etc., received as are not copied in full in the Diary. From 1786 letters are systematically copied in full in the Diaries, and the Inward Letter Books are discontinued. The Secretariat general Outward Letter Books similarly disappear after 1787; but the Outward Letter Books of the several Departments, commencing in 1766, continue to a much later date. It appears that letters to outstations were not usually entered in the latter till after 1787, when the Secretariat general Outward Letter Books were discontinued.

CHAPTER III.

THE QUANTITY OF THE EXTANT RECORDS, UP TO 1820.

The systematic preservation of records at Bombay would appear to have commenced about 1730. Both the Surat and the Bombay records prior to that date are in a very fragmentary state.

The earliest of all records preserved in the Record Office is the Outward Letter Book of the Surat Factory, then the principal seat of the East India Company's trade in India, for the year 1630. A gap of 15 years then occurs, after which the Surat Inward and Outward Letter Books are extant from 1646 to 1701 and 1700 respectively. The Surat Diaries extend from 1660 to 1809. The rest of the old Surat records have been long since lost or destroyed. The dates of the earliest records, 1630 and 1646, appear to be purely fortuitous. In the Surat records in the India Office there occur gaps similar to, but not contemporaneous with, those in the records extant at Bombay, Surat Diaries being found for the period 1620-1637, and again for the period 1660-1666, after which there is a further gap of 3 years.

The Bombay records prior to 1720 consist of Outward and Inward Letter Books, Despatches from the Court of Directors, correspondence and judicial records in Portuguese (classed under Foreign Idioms), and certain "MS. Selections." Diaries are not forthcoming, although there is in the India Office a series of Bombay Diaries, albeit slightly defective, from 1670 onwards. Between 1720, which is the date of the first Bombay Diary here preserved, and 1733 there are only 3 years' Diaries in the Record Office. From the latter date, however, till 1820 there is a complete series.

Other records of this period deserving of notice are the Foreign Idioms Record, *i.e.*, records in foreign European languages, and "Foreign Powers," *i.e.*, Selections from correspondence and treaties with foreign States, Indian and European, but principally Indian.

For further particulars of the records before 1820, reference is invited to Appendix A.

DATES OF ORIGIN OF DEPARTMENTS.

The dates of origin of the various Departments are as follows :—

Public Department	.. 5th April 1715.
Secret and Political Department	.. 10th March 1755.
Revenue Department	.. 1st January 1779.
Commercial Department (Discontinued 1836.)	.. 4th September 1786.
Military Department (Discontinued 1st April 1895.)	.. 3rd June 1788.
Judicial Department	.. 6th March 1795.
Separate Department	.. 1799.
Financial Department	.. 2nd September 1811.
Ecclesiastical Department	.. 4th March 1817.
Marine Department	.. 2nd January 1818.
Mint Department (Incorporated into the Financial Department in 1837. The Government of India took control of the Bombay Mint in 1876.)	.. 1830.
Steam Department (Discontinued 1839.)	.. 1837.
Public Works Department (Railways).	1844.
Public Works Department	.. 1855.
Educational Department	.. 1860.
Legislative or Legal Department	.. 1862.
Indo-European Telegraph Department (Discontinued 1871.)	.. 1863.
Public Works Department (Irrigation)	.. 1868.
Special Department	.. 1902.

An explanation of the origins of the several Departments will be found in Appendix H.[1]

[1] Page 88.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PRESIDENCY RECORDS SINCE 1820.

THE CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

IN 1821 a radical change of system was made, and the system then introduced has remained almost unchanged up to the present date, though it has been supplemented, notably by the introduction of printed volumes of Proceedings. One of the disadvantages of the Diary or Consultations system was that all transactions in any given Department were recorded chronologically, irrespective of the nature of their subject matter. This followed as a necessary consequence of the form used, which purported to be a record of actual Consultations of the Governor and his Council in chronological order. The result was that the papers relating to any particular subject were scattered about, and a long correspondence, even though recorded in a single year, could not be easily traced from beginning to end.

This difficulty was only partially met by the compiling of alphabetical Indices of subjects contemporaneously, which was done from the year 1731 onwards. (These have for the most part now been bound separately from the Diaries to which they relate.) The Diary of a single Department for a given year, it may here be mentioned, filled a number of different Volumes, a new one being commenced as soon as the old one was filled. A single Index was prepared for all the Diary Volumes of a Department for the year.

From the year 1820 onwards the proceedings of Government in each Department were arranged in alphabetical order of their subjects, so that to a large extent they indexed themselves. The papers relating to each subject, or, in later times, those relating to each sub-division of a subject, in a given year[1] were compiled in book form in a brown paper

[1] Generally speaking, each year forms a watertight compartment, an arrangement which is not without its disadvantages. But this is subject to exceptions. In the Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, and since 1868 in the Public Works Department, a Compilation is continued over more than one year if its subject so requires.

(now a cartridge paper) wrapper, and at some time after the end of the year[1] all these Compilations with their wrappers were bound together in Volumes in the alphabetical order of their main subjects. Thus, for example, Compilations whose main subjects commenced with the letter A would fill Volume 1 of the year, and if necessary would overflow into Volumes 2, 3, etc., after which, subjects commencing with B would follow, not necessarily in a separate Volume, but following immediately after A, each Volume being made approximately of equal thickness. The sub-divisions of any main subject are arranged alphabetically in some Departments, but in others they are arranged chronologically, or in no particular order. The Compilations in the first few years after 1820 are found unnumbered, but after a few years they are identified by numbers given to them approximately in the chronological order of their being made up and bound. In present practice this arrangement is often modified by the assignment to a Compilation of the same number which was borne by the Compilation with the same heading in the previous year, a practice which facilitates searching. At the same time the Diary form was dropped. Inward letters and the office copies of outward letters continued, as before, to form part of the record, but without the words "Read" or "Forwarded."

A more important innovation is, that the notes of the Secretary, or the rough minutes of the Honourable Board or of a Member in charge, now appear in full, being endorsed on the in-coming papers or on separate sheets. In the Diaries, only notes and minutes of considerable length and importance appeared. In the Compilations, as more and more use has been made of the office staff, notes have become fuller and fuller, though a reaction has set in against this of late.

[1] To obviate the necessity for handling Compilation Volumes to any large extent for current work, the Departments postpone for about 3 years sending them to be bound in Volumes. A few of the more recent Volumes are retained in the Department, but only for a year or so. They are then sent to the Record Office for storage.

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In the Military, Marine and Revenue Departments a dual system was in use for many years after 1820, "Consultation Volumes," which resembled the Diaries in use up to that year, being used in addition to Compilation Volumes. In the former, papers were compiled according to Consultation numbers, *i.e.*, according to the date of confirmation of the proceedings at Council meetings, and in the latter they were compiled, as already explained, according to the alphabetical sequence of their subject headings. Part of the papers on a particular subject are often to be found in a Consultation Volume, and part in a Compilation Volume. This extraordinary system, the reasons for which are not fully understood, continued in the Military Department from 1825 to 1859, in the Marine Department from 1834 to 1859, and in the Revenue Department from 1826 to 1843, after which the Consultation Volumes disappeared.

ANNUAL INDICES.

Although the above arrangement of Compilation Volumes to some extent indexes itself in dictionary fashion, the bulk of the records even in 1821 was such that annual indices had to be made out for each Department from that year onward. These were of two kinds—(1) Indices, so named, and (2) Volume Lists.

(1) The Indices, which continued till 1861 only, state the subjects of Compilations in considerable detail, arranging them in alphabetical order of main heads, and similarly in alphabetical order of sub-heads under each main head. A reference is given to the number of the Compilation, but the number of the Volume is not given.

(2) The series of Volume Lists continues at the present time. A Volume List is a list of all the Compilation Volumes of a Department for the year, with their contents, in alphabetical order of main heads. The sub-heads forming the immediate

headings of Compilations are also entered, in most Departments in alphabetical order. As has already been mentioned, the Volume series of a year contains all the Compilations in alphabetical order of their headings. Consequently the Volume List forms not only a table of contents but an alphabetical index to the records of the Department for the year. In fact, it is sometimes, and more appropriately, called an "Index" instead of a Volume List. The Volume Lists require to be distinguished from the Register of Volumes which is kept for each Department, running on from year to year, and containing no account of the contents of the Volumes registered in it, but only their numbers and condition.

Both of the above were compiled after the close of the year. From 1857-58 onwards Keybooks to Compilations have been prepared as Compilations have been compiled and bound during the year; that is to say, at such time as correspondences on any particular subjects have come to an end for the year. A Keybook contains the heads and sub-headings of Compilations, arranged in alphabetical order of main heads. The numbers of the Volumes in which the Compilations are bound are added in due course. Sufficient room is left to admit of the main heads being in alphabetical order, but reasons of space make it impracticable to make the serial order of sub-headings under each main head alphabetical. Their order is the serial order of the making up of the Compilations. The Keybook is only intended as a provisional index, pending the preparation of the Volume List.

Copies of the Volume Lists are kept both in the Departments and in the Record Office.

There are also various records of Government of less importance, such as Inward and Outward Registers of Departments. There is a large collection of maps and plans, some of them of considerable age. The modern maps are card-indexed. The older ones are numbered in registers. One such register still in use was compiled in 1843, and there is another considerably older, but undated.

PRINTED PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER IV.

In 1860 a new form of record began to appear. With the view of "abridging the correspondence of the Local Governments in India with the Home Government" Her Majesty's Government ordered in 1859 that "instead of sending Home the correspondence upon all matters, whether important or otherwise, as is now done," the Local Government should report separately, with their respective collections, all questions of importance, and describe all other correspondence briefly in a tabular statement, to be transmitted monthly. These tabular statements continued from 1860 to 1862, when the form was altered, and the abstract sent Home consisted of a printed version of Government Resolutions which had issued in print, each preceded by a brief abstract of the correspondence or letter which gave rise to it, with important correspondence in full. In 1899 the present form was introduced, still retaining the most important correspondence in full, but containing only summaries of the less important orders or correspondence of Government.

These Proceedings, which have been printed since 1863, and are fully indexed, are of comparatively little use to the Local Government and its Secretariat. The Compilations, containing as they do the notes and minutes underlying the orders issued, and fuller references to previous papers, if any, on the subject, are referred to in the Secretariat in preference to the Proceedings, which are intended for the information of the India Office and the Government of India.

In illustration of the growth in the bulk of the records, it may be mentioned that the total number of Bombay Diaries or Compilation Volumes of all Departments in the years mentioned below was as follows :—

Year.	1725.	1780.	1815.	Year.	1825.	1880.	1900.
No. of Diaries	2	13	79	No. of Volumes	228	1,135	1,585

Up-to-date figures cannot be supplied, as the Volumes of some Departments have not been received since 1903. But it may be mentioned that there are Volumes of 1911 already in the Record Office.

CHAPTER V.

INDICES, ETC., AND MAJOR CANDY'S REPORT.

INDICES.

REFERENCE has been made in Chapters III and IV to the annual indices of the Secretariat Records.

In addition to these, the following indices require notice :—

(1) The Inventory of Records compiled in 1833,[1] which classifies the records up to that date in alphabetical order of their titles, and is still found useful in the office in dealing with that portion of the records.

(2) The "Alphabetical Catalogue of the contents of the Bombay Secretariat Records (1630-1780)", by Mr. G. W. Forrest, 1887. This Catalogue is stated by its editor to have been formed after the model of the alphabetical arrangement of the Public Records recommended by the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Public Records of the United Kingdom. The "Subject" items appear to have been chosen by Mr. Forrest personally as a result of his own examination of the records.

From 1780 to 1850 there is a gap not covered by any regular subject index.

(3) A subject-index for the period 1850 to 1900 is being prepared in the office. It is proposed to print first a volume for the first 10 years of the period. For the preparation of the index the contents of each Compilation are examined to see if its heading is correct and sufficient. If it is so, it is usually adapted for index purposes by being cut up so as to show heads and sub-heads, the process of sub-division of heads being often repeated 3 or 4 times.[2] Where necessary, a more

[1] See P. D. Vol. 41/1462 of 1843, p. 356.

[2] It may be noted here that this process has not hitherto been adopted in giving titles to Compilations. Their titles, after the main key-word, are often far too long and literary.

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accurate subject-heading than that borne by the compilation is substituted in the index, or additional subjects are added. Enough has been said to show that the choice of headings is largely influenced by the traditional classification of subjects in the Secretariat. That classification is, if the writer may venture an opinion, a good one on the whole. But it has been designed for administrative purposes, and the non-official inquirer would do well to bear that fact in mind in consulting the index.

(4) A register of the whole series of Despatches from the Honourable Court of Directors, from 1681 to 1827, arranged according to Departments, with a brief description of their subjects, and the dates of the letters answered or acknowledged, was compiled by Major Candy in 1868-69, and is still available. In a report on his work, Major Candy stated that he had made similar catalogues of the Despatches *to* the Honourable Court.[1] But the latter are now missing.

PRESS LISTS.

"Press Lists" of the oldest records in the Bombay Record Office have been drawn up in pursuance of instructions received in 1891 from the Secretary of State. This was in conformity with the treatment of records in the English Record Office, which consisted in the preparation of

(i) a press list giving a complete list of documents, with some indication of their dates and contents;

(ii) a calendar giving a precis of nearly every document of importance, or a reference to some publication where it might be found.

Four Press Lists have been issued, containing entries of documents of the following years:—

1. 1646-1700.
2. 1701-1719.
3. 1720-1740.
4. 1741-1760.

[1] General Department, Vol. 28 of 1869, p. 343.

The preparation of Press Lists has, however, now been discontinued under the orders of the Government of India, who observed that the progress made in India had not been satisfactory, and that the system of press-listing and calendaring had been characterised as defective by the Royal Commission on the Public Records of England and Wales, press lists being considered too meagre, and calendaring a process too slow and elaborate for application to modern State papers. The preparation of descriptive handbooks of all Record Offices was at the same time decided upon.

COPYING OF RECORDS.

The contents of such of the old records as showed special signs of decay have been copied by typewriting of recent years. A list will be found below (Appendix G, page 84) of the volumes or portions of volumes copied up to date. The student will probably find it saving of time to turn to the typewritten copies in preference to their originals.

MAJOR CANDY'S REPORT ON THE RECORDS.

Mr. T. Wheeler's Handbook of the Madras Records having been brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay, that Government in 1863 appointed Major Thomas Candy, of the Bombay Invalid Establishment, then Marathi Translator, Educational Department, to examine and classify the Bombay Records. Major Candy's descriptive Report, which was submitted in due course and printed, adopted the classification of the records which he found in the Inventory, and doubtless also in the actual arrangement of the volumes, *i.e.*, not by their sources, such as Departments and Factories, but by their form, *viz.*—

I.—Diaries,
II.—Outwards or Order Books,
III.—Inwards or Letter Books,

and so on. This somewhat inconvenient arrangement was followed throughout his report, so that the records of a

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particular Department or Factory are scattered up and down the report. Major Candy was evidently aware of the inconvenience of this arrangement; for he proposed at the end of his report that the Diaries, Letter Books, Minute Books and Bundles[1] of each Factory, Residency, Committee, etc., that no longer existed should be brought together under the head of the Factory, or whatever it might be, to which they belonged. This suggestion has not as yet been adopted in the actual arrangement of the records. But it has been adopted in the compilation of the appendices of the present work. Appendices A and B consist of excerpts from Major Candy's report, re-arranged by Departments and Factories, and checked by examining whether the volumes are actually forthcoming.

In 1868-69 Major Candy was again placed on special duty, and re-arranged the Despatches to and from the Court of Directors, sorting them according to Departments, removing duplicates, and supplying gaps by drawing on a series compiled, probably for convenience of reference, in the Governor's Private Secretary's Office. In addition to the primary series thus formed, he compiled a duplicate, but somewhat incomplete, series. Triplicates were destroyed.[2] The Despatches thus re-arranged were bound into new volumes, a table of contents in chronological order, with a brief description of the subject of each Despatch, being prefixed to each volume up to 1827.

[1] There are not many bundles of unbound papers now in the office. These remaining belong to the Hakdars' Claims Commission, the Pension Pay Office, the Shipping Master's Office, and the Oriental Translator's Office.

[2] General Department Vol. 38 of 1869.

CHAPTER VI.

SELECTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS BASED ON THE RECORDS.

OLD SELECTIONS.

THE Record Office contains a number of old manuscript volumes bearing the various designation of "MS. Selections," "Selected Compilations," and "Schedules." These are miscellaneous papers or collections of papers on particular subjects compiled from time to time for reference. So far as can be ascertained, all their contents appear also in the Diaries or other regular records. The Selections were compiled not for historical but for immediate administrative use, and seldom extend backward over more than a few years. The "Schedules" compiled by Mr. J. Warden, Chief Secretary to Government from 1808 to 1823, form an exception, ranging as they do over a period of nearly 70 years, 1754 to 1821, in all.[1]

THE PRINTED OFFICIAL SELECTIONS.

The long printed series of "Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay" resemble the older Selections to this extent, that they consist as a rule of isolated reports or collections of a few papers selected contemporaneously, and not of papers picked out from antecedent records for their historical or other outstanding interest.

Between 1852 and the present date there have been printed no less than 580 compilations, for the most part thin paper-covered folio volumes, bearing the above title, 15 in the "Old Series," 565 in the "New Series,"[2] and 9 in the "Irrigation Series." Of these, the great majority,

[1] Grant Duff, in the preface to his "History of the Mahrattas," mentions Mr. Warden's Selections as having been particularly helpful to him.

[2] It is not apparent why the Selections were divided into two series. The volumes of the New Series are on sale to the public, and have their prices printed on their covers. The Old Series, though commenced only two years earlier and similar in subject matter, was apparently not placed on sale.

CHAPTER VI. about 440 in all, deal with Revenue Survey and Settlement Operations. Among these 440, perhaps the most outstanding are Selections 532 and 197, which contain the Joint Report of the Superintendents of Revenue Survey of 1847, and other discussions on the principles of Survey and Settlement. The remainder, with few exceptions, conform to the common type of Survey and Settlement Reports, the nature of which is as follows.

A Survey and Settlement Report summarizes the past history of the tract to which it refers, especially from a land revenue and agricultural standpoint, and discusses its climate, population, agriculture, trade and industries, and all connected matters (health, education, communications, etc.), giving all available statistics, and references to any previous discussion of a like nature. Then it discusses the existing land revenue settlement, if any, or the existing demand for land revenue, the rental value of land and the systems of tenure; and, if it is an original report, gives details of the method and results of survey and classification of the soil. It then proposes grouping of the villages into homogeneous blocks, and recommends what should be the rates of land tax—or, as it should perhaps more accurately be stated, of the State share of the rental value—for each group. If it is a second or third revision of settlement, the discussion of history, climate, etc., is curtailed, and the report limited to the new statistics and the experience afforded by the expiring settlement period. Thus these reports are valuable for the economic, social and general history of the tract. The tract itself usually consists of a "Taluka," an administrative area, of which on an average about 10 make up a District. But sometimes several talukas are dealt with in one "Selection." Sometimes only a group of villages, or even a single village not included with the rest of the taluka, is dealt with.

Out of the remaining 140 Selections dealing with other subjects, 50 may be classed as akin to the Survey and Settlement

Reports. Their subjects, and the total number of volumes dealing with each, are as follows :— CHAPTER VI.

City Surveys	3
Statistics of Revenue and other economic and historical facts concerning Native States ..	17
Inams, Vatans and other special tenures, such as the Talukdari and Khoti	16
Irrigation	14

There remain 90 volumes on miscellaneous subjects. The subjects recurring most frequently among these are—

Historical and Archæological Notes.

Topographic and descriptive Notes on Asiatic countries from Baluchistan to Zanzibar.

Police and Jail Administration Reports—Irrigation.

A subject-catalogue of these Selections will be found in Appendix F (page 73).

A rough manuscript Index and a list of the titles of the Selections are available in the Record Office.

MR. G. W. FORREST'S SELECTIONS.

Of a very different character are the "Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat," published at various dates from 1885 to 1906 under the editorship of Mr. G. W. Forrest (now Sir George Forrest, K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S.), Director of Records to the Bombay Government. These consist of extracted papers from the records of the 17th and 18th Centuries in three series—(1) Maratha, (2) Home, and (3) Travels and Journals, with valuable introductions, and are of great historical interest. A table of their contents will be found below (Appendix E).

SELECTIONS FROM THE POONA DAFTAR.

A considerable quantity of selections from the Poona and Satara Daftars[1] in the Alienation Office, Poona, has been

[1] See above, p. 13.

CHAPTER VI. published. The selections were originally made by Rao Bahadur G. C. Vad, Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, in 32 Parts. Of these, 19 Parts (styled "Volumes") were published by the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, Poona, in 9 volumes, in the original Marathi, with English summaries at the bottom of the page. Their titles are as follows:—

Vol. I.—Shahu Chhatrapati.
" II.—Balaji Bajirav Peshwa, Part II (1906).
" III.—Balaji Bajirav Peshwa, Part I (1907).
" IV.—Sawai Madhavrav Peshwa, Part I (1908).
" V.—Bajirav II (1908).
" VI.—Sawai Madhavrav Peshwa, Part II (1909).
" VII.—Peshwa Madhavrao I, Part II (1911).
" VIII.—Sawai Madhavrav Peshwa, Part III (1911).
" IX.—Peshwa Madhavrao I, Part I (1911).

A general "Introduction to the Satara Raja's and the Peshwa's Diaries," based on these Selections, and describing the mode of administration and social conditions under those rulers, was written by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, and published in 1902 by the same Society. The remaining 13 Parts were entrusted to Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawjee and Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis, who have edited up to date 5 Parts, in 4 volumes, published by Mr. P. V. Mawjee, Bombay. Their subjects are as follows:—

1. Kaifiyats, Yadis, etc., containing historical accounts of certain families of renown in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country under the Mohammedan and Maratha Governments (1908).

2. Decisions from the Shahu and Peshwa Daftars, containing Watan Patras, Nivad Patras, etc. (1909).

3. Sanads and Letters from the same (1913).

4. Treaties, Agreements and Sanads from the same (1914).

These do not contain summaries in English.

These selections made by Mr. Vad comprise only a small fraction of the documents in the Alienation Office, and in the vast collection of accounts, hitherto untouched except for rough indexing, there lies a field which may afford material for amplifying, and perhaps correcting, Mr. Ranade's sketch of Maratha internal administration.

BOOKS BASED ON THE BOMBAY RECORDS.

The Bombay Records were carefully studied by Grant Duff during the preparation of his "History of the Mahrattas." They are stated to have been consulted by Elphinstone for his "History of India." They were the sole source of the compilation of "Materials towards a Statistical Account of the Town and Island of Bombay," 3 volumes, 1894, edited for Government by Sir James Campbell, on which the "Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island" was afterwards to some extent based. Detailed references to the records are given in footnotes throughout the former work. The records were also largely drawn upon for the other volumes of the "Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency," which also contain references to them in the footnotes here and there, and especially in the chapters on "The Land." The records of the early 19th century are also cited here and there in "Râs Mâlâ, or Hindoo Annals of the Province of Goozerat," by Alexander Kinloch Forbes, of the H. E. I. C.'s Civil Service (1856).

Copies of the Presidency Diaries and of certain other records were sent contemporaneously under standing orders to the Court of Directors, and have been utilized in the compilation of Mr. William Foster's series of volumes of calendars entitled "The English Factories in India." The Bombay Records, however, contain much matter which is unique, having no counterpart in the India Office records.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RECORDS, DOWN TO 1820.

Departments.

I.	Secretariat (all Departments).		
II.	Public.	IX.	Commercial.
III.	Political and Secret.	X.	Judicial.
IV.	Political.	XI.	Financial.
V.	Secret.	XII.	Marine and Forest.
VI.	Revenue.	XIII.	Ecclesiastical.
VII.	Military and Commercial.	XIV.	Law and Foreign.
VIII.	Military.	XV.	Miscellaneous.

I. SECRETARIAT (ALL DEPARTMENTS).

(1) *Outwards or Order Books.*

25 volumes (Nos. 4 to 28); 1677 to 1787.

No. 4 opens with 1676-77. Then comes a gap to 1686: and from April 1687 there is a gap till May 1694.

The contents from 15th July 1686 to 28th April 1687 are given twice.

No. 5 (1694 to 1696), is partly a diary of proceedings and partly a letter book. It contains some inward as well as many outward letters. The outward letters are mostly to the Chief and Council at Surat.

There are in this volume copies of some letters from the Honorable Court of Directors addressed "to our Lieutenant General President and Council of Surat," "Our Agent and Council in Persia." These are of 1693-94.

In No. 6 (1697 to 1699) there seems confusion in the dates of some letters in 1699.

No. 7 (1699 to 1704) contains letters to the Honorable Court from Sir J. Gayer and Council (1699-1700), also letters from the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay to Sir J. Gayer and Council at Surat, and various letters and orders by the Deputy Governor and Council.

Here comes a gap till 1738. There is another gap from December 1741 to November 1743.

No. 10 (1746) is much injured.

APPENDIX A.

(2) *Inwards or Letter Books.*

37 volumes (Nos. 1 to 37), 1646 to 1786.

The letters to Government are not distributed in Departments, as the outward letters are, but are collected together under the head of Secretariat Letter Books.

These volumes contain letters from different Factories and Stations to the Government of Bombay and occasional letters from Fort William and Fort St. George. There are also copies of letters to the Honorable Court of Directors from different Factories, etc., sent through the Government of Bombay.

There are a good many gaps in the years embraced by these volumes. There are gaps from 11th October 1647 to November 1656, from 2nd October 1657 to August 1696, from 4th February 1697 to December 1700, from 16th July 1701 to January 1740.

The first half of No. 1 belongs rather to Surat than to the Bombay Secretariat. It opens with a letter from the celebrated Mr. Gabriel Boughton, and consists mainly of letters to the Chief and Council at Surat from different Factories and Stations, as Ahmedabad, Gombroon, Matchlepatam, Acheen, Mocha, Agra, Fort St. George, etc.

The latter half contains letters to the Governor (then at Bombay) from the Council at Surat, letters to the Governor in Council from various stations, and letter to the Deputy Governor in Council at Bombay (the Worhsipful John Burniston), from different stations, and also from the Governor, Sir John Gayer, then at Surat.

This volume is illegible in many parts.

No. 6 is composed in part of translations of Native letters.

No. 8 consists in part of letters to " the Agent for Persia in Council." This part does not belong to the Bombay Secretariat.

(3) *Minute Books.*

7 volumes (Nos. 1 to 7), 1756 to 1791.

There are no Minute Books for 1757, 1758, 1760-1764, 1766 and 1769-1776.

No. 1 (1756 to 1768) is on bad paper, is ill written, much injured, and can scarcely be made out. No. 2 is nearly illegible.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

22 volumes (Nos. 1 to 22) of the enclosures to the letters from the Court in all the Departments from the beginning to the end of 1827, bound separate as arranged according to subjects by Major Candy.

(5) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

2 volumes (Nos. 1 and 2), 1796 to 1802.

These are letters from the Honorable Mr. J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, to the Court of Directors.

II. PUBLIC OR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Public Department became the General Department from the end of 1820, before which all the other Departments had been separated from it.

(1) *Diaries.*

449 volumes (Nos. 1 to 439 and Nos. 28, 29, 31, 66, 77, 185, 194, 259, 281 and 423 are double) from January 1720 to December 1820.

The Diaries for 1721—1723, 1725—1727, 1729, 1730, 1732 are wanting.

There is no index to some of the early numbers.

No. 1 has some leaves wanting.

No. 6 is an exceptional volume. It is the record of the Proceedings (June to October 1733) of a Committee appointed to procure for the Honorable Company the Sciddies Tanka, *i.e.*, a Jaghire, for protecting the trade of Surat and this Coast.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

192 volumes (Nos. 1 to 187 and No. 8 being triple, and Nos. 14, 78 and 137 double) 1766 to end of 1820.

It appears that, there being a series of Secretariat Letter Books up to 1787, the letters to outstations were not usually entered in the Order Books; but from that date they were entered.

(3) *Minute Books.*

55 volumes (Nos. 1 to 55) 1790 to end of 1820.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards or Despatches from the Honorable Court to Government.*

24 volumes (Nos. 1 to 24), 1681 to end of 1820.

There is a gap from June 1685 to December 1742. A general index of all the letters from the Court of Directors received in all Departments prepared by Major Candy is with these volumes.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards, or Duplicate copies of Despatches from the Honorable Court.*

20 volumes (Nos. 1 to 20), 1743 to 1821.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards, or Despatches from Government to the Honorable Court.*

44 volumes (Nos. 1 to 44), 1746 to 1820.

There are no letters for 1787.

Honorable Court's Rough Outwards, i.e., Drafts of Despatches from Government to the Honorable Court.

12 volumes (Nos. 1 to 12), 1796 to 1821.

There are no duplicates for 1799, 1804 and 1819.

APPENDIX A.

III. POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENTS.

(1) *Diaries.*

268 volumes (Nos. 1 to 260 and Nos. 14, 17, 19, 33, 41, 66, 164 and 165, double) from 1755 to 1808.

The Diaries for 1763-1766 and 1768 are wanting.

No. 17 is the Record of Proceedings connected with Raghunath Row (alias Raghoba).

No. 14A is a duplicate volume. The first half is a duplicate of No. 14 (the Diary of 1773), and the latter half is an imperfect duplicate of No. 15 (the Diary for 1774).

Nos. 40 and 41 both contain a Diary of the year 1790; but No. 40 is a Diary of Secret Proceedings, not entered in the ordinary Diary of the year, which is No. 41. The Secret Diary begins from the 25th February.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

57 volumes (Nos. 1 to 57), 1778 to end of 1814.

No. 1 is called "Select Committee Foul Order Book."

(3) *Inwards or Letter Books*—See "MISCELLANEOUS."

(4) *Minute Books.*

27 volumes (Nos. 1 to 27), 1755 to end of 1813.

There is a gap from August 1762 to September 1769.

IV. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

180 volumes (Nos. 318 to 497), 1809 to 1820.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

18 volumes (Nos. 58 to 75), 1815 to end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

12 volumes (Nos. 28 to 39), 1813 to 1820.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

4 volumes (Nos. 1 to 4), 1794 to 1822.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1796 to 1822.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

20 volumes (Nos. 1 to 20), 1794 to 1820.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

13 volumes (Nos. 1 to 13), 1796 to 1817.

There are no duplicates for 1812, 1814 or 1818-20.

V. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

58 volumes (Nos. 260A to 317), 1809 to 1820.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

4 volumes (Nos. 1 to 4) from September 1814 to end of 1821.

(3) *Minute Books.*

8 volumes (Nos. 1 to 8), May 1813 to end of 1820.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

4 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3 and No. 3 double), 1744—1826.

Volume No. 3A of 1808-26 contains letters from the Secret Committee of the India Office.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1783 to 1826.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

6 volumes (Nos. 1 to 6), 1815 to 1820.

VI. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

167 volumes (No. 1 to 165 and Nos. 42 and 48 double), from 1779 to end of 1820.

The Diaries of 1780, 1781 and 1785 are wanting.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

16 volumes (Nos. 1 to 16), June 1813 to the end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

1 volume (No. 10), 1786 to 1791.

For further Minute Books see under Public Department.

12 volumes (Nos. 1 to 12), May 1813 to end of 1820.

APPENDIX A.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

5 volumes (Nos. 1 to 4 and No. 3 double), 1787 to 1824.

There are no letters for 1811.

No. 3A is an Index to letters of 1814 to 1822.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1795 to 1819.

There are no duplicates for 1811 and 1820.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

13 volumes (Nos. 1 to 13), 1789 to 1820.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

6 volumes (Nos. 1 to 6), 1796 to 1815.

There are no duplicates for 1811-12.

VII. MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

(Separated from the Public Department in 1805, and separated from each other in May 1813).

(1) *Outwards or Order Books.*

82 volumes (Nos. 1 to 82), 1805 to May 1813.

(2) *Minute Books.*

18 volumes (Nos. 1 to 18), May 1805 to end of 1813.

VIII. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

367 volumes (Nos. 1 to 361, Nos. 19, 27,119, 141, 344 and 361 double), from 3rd June 1788 to end of 1820).

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

45 volumes (Nos. 83 to 126 and 124 double), June 1813 to end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

1 volume (No. 11), 1787 to 1789.

For further Minute Books (upto 1805)—See under Public Department.

The minutes of 1787 and 1788 seem to refer to the proceedings of a Liquidating Committee, of which no Diary is forthcoming.

The minutes of 1789 refer to consultations recorded in No. 2 Diary of the Department.

15 volumes (Nos. 19 to 33), 1813 to end of 1820.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

14 volumes (Nos. 1 to 13 and No. 8 double), 1787 to 1820.

Volume No. 8A is a subject index for 1808 to 1815.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

12 volumes (Nos. 1 to 12), 1789-1820.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

15 volumes (Nos. 1 to 15), 1788 to 1820.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

14 volumes (Nos. 1 to 14), 1796 to 1820.

(8) *Returns and Statements.*

Statements of Military Establishments—*See* "MISCELLANEOUS."

IX. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

152 volumes (Nos. 1 to 152) from September 1786 to end of 1820.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

17 volumes (Nos. 1 to 17), June 1813 to end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

1 volume (No. 9), 1786 to 1789.

For further Minute Books (up to 1805)—See under Public Department.

8 volumes (Nos. 1 to 8), May 1813 to end of 1820.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

12 volumes (Nos. 1 to 12), 1787 to 1821.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

15 volumes (Nos. 1 to 15), 1789—1820.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

18 volumes (Nos. 1 to 18), 1788 to 1820.

APPENDIX A.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

14 volumes (Nos. 1 to 14), 1796 to 1820.

(8) *Returns and Statements.*

Statements of External and Internal Commerce and Imports and Exports—See "MISCELLANEOUS."

X. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

130 volumes (Nos. 1 to 129, No. 58 double), from March 1795 to end of 1820.

No. 58A is a duplicate of No. 58.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

13 volumes (Nos. 1 to 13), June 1813 to end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

11 volumes (Nos. 1 to 11), May 1813 to end of 1820.

For earlier Minute Books see under Public Department.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards, or Despatches from the Honorable Court to the Government.*

2 volumes (Nos. 1 and 2), July 1814 to 1822.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

2 volumes (Nos. 1 and 2), 1814 to 1827.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

8 volumes (Nos. 1 to 8), 1803 to 1820.

There are no letters for 1811, 1812 and 1814.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1803 to 1815.

There are no duplicates for 1811-12 and 1814.

XI. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Diaries.*

30 volumes (Nos. 1 to 30), from September 1811 to end of 1820.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

15 volumes (Nos. 1 to 15), June 1813 to end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

9 volumes (Nos. 1 to 9), May 1813 to end of 1820.

(4) *Honourable Court's Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1808 to 1822.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1808 to 1824.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

4 volumes (Nos. 1 to 4), 1807 to 1821.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1807 to 1815.

XII. MARINE AND FOREST DEPARTMENTS.

(1) *Diaries.*

15 volumes (Nos. 1 to 15), from 1818 to end of 1820.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

6 volumes (Nos. 1 to 6), 3rd January 1818 to end of 1820.

(3) *Minute Books.*

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1818 to end of 1820.

(4) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1798 to 1822.

(5) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1798 to 1822.

APPENDIX A.

(6) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1818 to (1821.

(7) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1818.

(8) *Returns and Statements.*

Statements of Marine Establishments—See "SECRETARIAT."

XIII. ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Honorable Court's Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1816 to 1827.

(2) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1816 to 1827.

(3) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1817 to 1827.

(4) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1820 to 1824.

XIV. LAW AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.

(These records are filed under the heading of "Law Department" only.)

(1) *Honorable Court's Inwards, or Despatches from the Honorable Court to the Government.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1797 to 1827.

Besides Law Department Despatches, this includes Foreign Department Despatches received in 1916.

(2) *Honorable Court's Duplicate Inwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1797 to 1827.

Besides Law Department Despatches, this includes Foreign Department letters for 1816 to 1817.

(3) *Honorable Court's Outwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1796 to 1803.

Law Department only.

(4) *Honorable Court's Rough Outwards.*

1 volume (No. 1), 1796 to 1803.

Law Department only.

XV. MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) *Grain Scarcity*—

Diaries, 6 volumes (Nos. 317 to 322), September 1803 to June 1806.

These contain proceedings of Government relating to the above subject, filed separately from the Departmental proceedings.

(*b*) *Governor's Tours*—

(*i*) Surat Tour of the Honorable J. Duncan.

Diary, 1 volume (No. 17), 1800.

This contains the Governor's proceedings in his negotiations with the Nawab of Surat.

(*ii*) Guzerat Tour of the Honorable J. Duncan.

Diaries, 4 volumes (Nos. 311 to 314), 1802.

These contain the Governor's proceedings during his residence at Surat and Cambay.

(*iii*) Guzerat Tour of the Honorable J. Duncan.

Diaries, 3 volumes (Nos. 315, 316 and 316A), 1820-21.

These contain the proceedings of the Governor in his tour to the northward into Cutch, and through Guzerat into Myhee Caunta. No. 316A is an index to volumes 315 and 316.

Minute Book, 1 volume (No. 21), 1820-21.

(*c*) *Governor's Private Secretary's Records*—

Consultations, 12 volumes (Nos. 331 to 342), 1796 to 1816.

These contain copies of letters to and from the Governor, of the Governor's minutes, and generally of such papers as the Governor wished to have copies of.

(*d*) *Surveys*—

20 volumes (Nos. 1 to 20), 1793 to 1829, of the Revenue and Topographical Surveys in Bombay, Guzerat, Dharwar, etc.

(*e*) *Grants, Contracts, Papers, Cowls and Commissions*—

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1764 to 1782.

These contain a collection of formal documents embodying grants, etc., made by Government.

APPENDIX A. *(f) Returns and Statements—*

(i) Statements of Military Establishments—

10 volumes (Nos. 1 to 10), 1794 to end of 1820.

There are no volumes for 1796-1801, 1804, 1805, 1812, 1813, 1815, or 1817-1820.

(ii) Statements of Establishments, Civil and Marine—

13 volumes (Nos. 1 to 13), 1799 to end of 1820.

There are no volumes for 1796-1801, 1804, 1805, 1812, 1813, 1815 or 1817-1820.

(iii) Imports and Exports—

3 volumes (Nos. 1 to 3), 1796 to 1808.

These contain statements and reports on imports and exports transmitted from Calcutta for the information of the Bombay Government.

There is a gap for the years 1800 to 1805.

(iv) External and Internal Commerce—

20 volumes (Nos. 1 to 19, and 2 double), 1802 to end of 1820.

These volumes are exclusive of the Honorable Company's investments. They contain general abstract statements of the value of merchandize, prices current, rates of freight, etc.

No. 7 of 1806-07, a duplicate of No. 6, was sent to the Secretary of State in 1906.

No. 17 of 1817-18 is not forthcoming.

(v) External Commerce—

6 volumes (Nos. 1 to 6), 1815 to 1822.

(vi) Abstracts of Pay and Allowances of the Establishments of the Secretariat—

8 volumes (Nos. 1 to 8), 1801 to 1820.

(g) Records in Portuguese—

6 volumes (Nos. 1 to 6), 1717 to 1741. Filed under "Foreign Idioms."

No. 1 (1717 to 1723) contains original letters in Portuguese, and translations into that language of letters addressed to Rajahs, Chiefs and other persons.

No. 2 (1729-1741) is of the same character.

No. 3 (1722-1741) contains letters to and from the authorities at Goa and Bombay, and other places.

No. 4 (1714-1717) contains a register of cases in a Court, with the decisions.

No. 5 (1722) contains a register of lands and taxes.

No. 6 (1819) contains an avocation of judicial proceedings held at Goa regarding a claim against Captain Cameron, Master of a Brig.

For records in Dutch, see under Surat, p. 57.

(h) Foreign Powers—

Extract selections of proceedings connected with Foreign

Powers, and copies of treaties—

58 volumes (Nos. 1 to 53, and Nos. 1, 44, 47 and 50 being double and No. 19 triple),

Nos. 5, 8, 9, 24, 32, 40, 42 and 51 have been sent to Malabar.

No. 15 is an incomplete copy of No. 14.

No. 19 is a mere duplicate of No. 18.

No. 19A is a detailed narrative of various affairs concerning the Sunsthan of Kuree. The narrative is by Mulhar Row Guicowar, but in a parallel column are observations by Colonel Walker, the Resident at Baroda.

No. 19B is a mere duplicate of No. 19A.

No. 44 contains besides the translation of an extract of a Persian manuscript, regarding the origin of the tribes of Hindoos, etc., a paper on Berar affairs by Mr. Colebrook; a paper on the Southern Maratha Sirdars by Sir John Malcolm; a translation of a Marathi manuscript history of Balaji Baji Rao and his successors, an account of Shahji and Siwaji, and other papers.

No. 53 is a duplicate of No. 52 and contains more matter, having an appendix, which is wanting in No. 52.

(*i*) *Selections*—

This is a large collection of volumes upon a great variety of subjects. Some of the volumes are compilations, *i.e.*, the original papers of subjects brought before Government.

The number of volumes is 184.

No. 33A is a duplicate of No. 33 (Mr. Elphinstone's Report on the Deccan), with its appendix. No. 38 is a duplicate of No. 37 (Mr. Duncan's minute on the revision and reduction of Civil Establishments), with the Court's Resolution on it.

No. 54A is a duplicate of No. 54 (Mr. Warden's Report on the land tenures of Bombay).

No. 61 contains all the papers on the subject from the beginning, *viz.*, the complaint which led to the Commission for the investigation of charges preferred by Zamorin Rajah, through his Sevade Karrigar Shamnath, against Messrs. Stevens, senior, and Agnew at Malabar; the Report of the Commissioners; and the Minutes of Government on the report. From this volume Nos. 52 and 53 of "Foreign Powers" are extracts. No. 52 contains the report without its appendix, and No. 53 contains the report with the appendix.

Mr. Warden's Selections—

This is a series of selections called "Schedules compiled by Mr. Warden," chiefly from the diaries of the Secret and Political Departments.

19 volumes (Nos. 1 to 19), 1754 to 1821.

There are three other sets of volumes—

(1) "Extracts of Inward and Outward correspondence of Government with subordinate settlements, etc."

3 volumes, 1768 to 1780.

(2) "Schedules compiled by Mr. Duncan from the Diaries, etc."

3 volumes, 1803 to 1810.

(3) "Extracts from the Surat Records regarding commercial concerns."

1 volume, 1787 to 1793.

APPENDIX B.

FACTORY AND RESIDENCY RECORDS.

(See p. 6.)

(*a*) *In Western India.*

1. Surat.
2. Broach.
3. Commercial Residency, Northward.
4. Caranja.
5. Bellapoor.
6. Tannah.
7. Callian.
8. Poona.
9. Raree.
10. Fort Victoria.
11. Bankot.
12. Carwar.
13. Malabar Commercial Residency.
14. Scind Factory.

(*b*) *Outside India.*

1. Mocha Factory.
2. Mocha Residency.
3. Bussora Factory.
4. Bussora Residency.
5. Bushire.
6. Gombroon.
7. Diego Garcia Island.
8. Bantam.

1. SURAT PRESIDENCY AND FACTORY.[1]

(*i*) Records in English—

(1) *Diaries.*

Under the head of Diaries there is a great mass of records connected with Surat. Some are entered in one book, and some in another; but they are here brought together. They consist of—

(*a*) Diaries of the Proceedings of the Chief in Council.

(*b*) Diaries of Judicial and Juridical Proceedings.

(*c*) Diaries of the Commercial Board.

(*d*) Latty[2] Records.

(*a*) *Diaries of the Chief in Council.*

Of these there are two sets, *viz.*:—

48 volumes (1 to 48), from 1659 to end of 1809.

99 volumes (611 to 708), from 1719 to 1799.

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[1] Surat remained a Presidency till 1685-87. The Surat Presidency records have been included here with the records of Surat when reduced to a Factory.

[2] *i.e.*, Customs.

In the years covered by the first set there are many gaps, some of which are supplied by Diaries in the second set. Most of the other volumes of the second set are duplicates of volumes in the first set. There is also a good deal of repetition in different volumes, *i.e.*, the same matter has been entered twice.

Nos. 1 to 4 (from 1659 to 1704) are interesting volumes.

Nos. 1 and 2 are nearly illegible in several places, and are incomplete.

No. 1 (1659-1696) is the Diary of Surat when supreme. The letters copied into it were copied very irregularly as regards their dates.

No. 2 (1699-1707) is a volume of the New and Rival Company's affairs. There is a good deal in it of the disputes of the two Companies, and of the seizure and imprisonment of Sir John and Lady Gayer. The last complete letter in it is from Sir N. Waite protesting his poverty and integrity, and asking to be allowed to retire as Governor.

No. 3 (1701-1704) is a volume of the old Company's affairs.

No. 4 (1702-1704) belongs to the new Company, Sir N. Waite being "Public Minister and Consul General." This volume too is incomplete.

After No. 4 there is a great gap in the years, but it is partly supplied by volumes of the second set.

No. 5 (1740-42) is under quite a different order of things. It is the Diary of the Chief and his Council as subordinate to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

In No. 6 the Diary of 1742-44 is twice entered.

In No. 7 the Diary of six months of 1744-45 is given twice, and that of the other six months is given three times. The diary of August and September 1745 is given twice.

In No. 8 the Diary of August-December 1746 is given twice. The Diary of 1747-48 is wanting here, but is in No. 637.

In this volume is a proclamation of the Dutch, prohibiting other nations from trading within certain limits on the East Coast.

The Diary of 1749-50 is wanting.

No. 9 (1751-52) contains first a Diary of the Chief and Council. Then the Factory was suspended, and a Committee appointed, a Diary of whose Proceedings is given. The Committee having settled affairs, the Factory was re-opened, and its Diary follows.

In December 1751 the Committee engaged in fight with a "Moratta" vessel, thinking it to belong to Toolajee Angria. They request the Bombay Government "to reconcile this unfortunate mistake with the Moratta Government, who certainly may thank themselves for it."

No. 11 is a duplicate for No. 10.

In No. 13 (1756-57) some parts of the Diary are given twice.

Of No. 14 some leaves at the beginning are wanting.

No. 15 (1759-61) records the appointment of the Chief to be Governor of the Mogul's Castle and Fleet. The Governor of Bombay is styled "President of the Coast of India, Persia and Arabia, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay."

In No. 16 (1761-63) the style of the Chief is altered. He is styled "Chief of all affairs of the British Nation" (instead of "of the Honorable East India Company"), "etc. etc."

No Diary from 31st July 1768 to 31st December 1771.

No Diary from 1st January 1773 to 11th February 1777.

No. 21 (1770 and 1780) records the taking of the French Factory by the English.

No Diary from January 1778 to 31st December 1779.

No. 22 (1781) records the taking of the Dutch Factory. The Dutch were made prisoners.

No. 31 (1793-94) records a dispute among the Banians about an Idol.

No. 32 (1795) records a riot in Surat on September 6th, and an investigation of it.

APPENDIX B.

No. 36 records a good deal of matter relative to the dispute about the Idol between Muharanee Wowjee and Gokulnathjee. Governor Duncan proposes to the Muharanee that she should empower him to decide the matter, and sends her a deed to that effect to sign,

No. 39 (1800) is a Diary of the Governor's (Mr. Duncan's) Proceedings at Surat.

No. 40 (21st June to 10th July 1800). From the 15th May the English assumed the government of Surat. The Chiefship was abolished on July 2nd, and the Chief made Lieutenant-Governor. The treaty with the Nawab was dated May 13th.

No Diary for 1801.

No. 42 (1st February to 9th September 1803) contains two Diaries—(1) of the Lieutenant-Governor; (2) of the Agent to Government.

In consequence of arrangements proposed by General Wellesley the office of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished, and the head Civilian was made Agent to Government.

No. 45 (1805). The Diary in this from 1st January to 29th September is the "Diary of the Agent of Government," but from that date it is the "Diary of the Chief," as formerly.

Second set of Diaries.

No. 612 (1723-25) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 614 (1729-32) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 616 (1733-34) is a duplicate of 615, but contains matter which is not in that number. This number should be preserved in preference.

No. 618 (1734-35) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 620 (1735-36) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 621 (1736-37) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 622 (1736-37) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 624 (1737-38) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 626 (1738-39) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 627 (1738-39) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 628 (1739) is an Outward Letter book from April.

No. 630 (1740-41) is a duplicate of part of No. 5.

No. 631 (1740-43) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 632 (1741-42) is a duplicate of part of No. 5.

No. 633 (1742-43) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 634 (1742-43) is a duplicate of part of No. 6.

No. 635 (1743-44) is an Inward Letter book.

No. 636 (1743-44) is a book of *rough* drafts of Consultations without signatures. Some of the Consultations are found in No. 6.

No. 637 (1747-48) supplies a gap in No. 8, *i.e.*, Diary for 1747-48.

No. 638 is a duplicate of No. 637.

No. 639 (1748-49) is a duplicate of part of No. 8.

No. 640 is a duplicate of part of No. 9, *i.e.*, Diary from March to July 1752.

No. 641 (1752-54) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 642 (1752-53) is a triplicate of No. 10 (of which No. 11 is the duplicate).

No. 643 (1753-54) is a duplicate of part of No. 12.

No. 644 (1754-55) is a duplicate of part of No. 12.

No. 645 (1756-57) is a duplicate of part of No. 13.

No. 646 is a duplicate of part of No. 13 (Diary from August to December 1757) and of part of No. 14 (Diary from January to July 1758). This supplies some leaves wanting in No. 14.

No. 647 (1758-59) is a duplicate of part of No. 14.

No. 648 is a duplicate of part of No. 14 (Diary from August to December 1759) and of part of No. 15 (Diary from January to July 1760). There is a slight omission at the commencement of this latter part.

No. 649 (1760-61) is a duplicate of part of No. 15. There is a slight discrepancy in the list of goods at the end.

No. 650 (1761-62) is a duplicate of part of No. 16.

No. 651 (1762-63) is a duplicate of part of No. 16. A list of goods, which is in No. 16, is left out in No. 651.

No. 652 (1763-64) is a duplicate of part of No. 17.

No. 653 (1764-65) is a duplicate of part of No. 17.

No. 654 (1765-66) is a duplicate of part of No. 18.

No. 655 (1766-67) is a duplicate of part of No. 18.

No. 656 (1767-68) is a duplicate of part of No. 19.

No. 657 (June to December 1770) supplies part of the gap between No. 19 and No. 20.

No. 658 (February to October 1771) is a rough draft of a Diary, without signatures. It supplies part of a gap between Nos. 19 and 20.

No. 659 (September to December 1771) supplies part of the gap between Nos. 19 and 20.

No. 660 is a duplicate of part of No. 20 (Diary from January to May 1772).

No. 661 (1772) is a duplicate of No. 20.

No. 662 (1772-73 from 13th December to 11th February) is a Diary of the Broach Factory, subordinate to the Surat Factory.

No. 663 (1st January to 9th June 1773) supplies part of the gap after No. 20.

No. 664 (7th November to 31st December 1774) supplies part of the gap after No. 20.

No. 665 (1775) supplies part of the same gap.

No. 666 is a duplicate of No. 665.

No. 667 (20th May to 31st December 1776) supplies part of the gap after No. 20.

No. 668 is a duplicate of No. 667.

No. 669 (1777) is a duplicate of part of No. 21. This copy is better than the copy in No. 21, as that is imperfect.

No. 670 (1778) supplies part of the gap in No. 21.

No. 671 (1779) supplies part of the same gap

No. 672 is a duplicate of part of No. 21.

No. 673 (1781) is a duplicate of No. 22.

No. 674 (1782) is a duplicate of part of No. 23.

No. 675 (1783) is a duplicate of part of No. 23.

No. 676 (1784) is a duplicate of part of No. 24.

No. 677 (1785) is a duplicate of part of No. 24.

No. 678 (1786) is a duplicate of part of No. 25.

No. 679 (1787) is a duplicate of No. 26. This has a paper at the end which is wanting in that. This therefore is the better copy.

No. 680 (1788) is a duplicate of No. 27.

No. 681 (1789) is a duplicate of No. 28.

No. 682 (1790) is a duplicate of No. 29.

No. 683 (1791) is a duplicate of part of No. 30.

No. 684 (1792) is a duplicate of part of No. 30.

No. 685 (1793) is a duplicate of part of No. 31

No. 686 (1794) is a duplicate of part of No. 31.

APPENDIX B.

Nos. 687 and 688 (1795) are a duplicate of No. 32.

No. 689 (1796—part) is a duplicate of No. 33.

No. 690 (1796—part) is a duplicate of No. 34.

Nos. 691 and 692 (1797) are a duplicate of No. 35.

Nos. 693 and 694 (1798) are a duplicate of No. 36.

Nos. 695 and 697 (1799) are a duplicate of No. 37.

No. 696 (1799) is a Diary of the Chief's Juridical Proceedings. It should be with the Judicial Diaries.

No. 698 (1781) is a Journal of Accounts.

No. 699 is a Register of Bonds and other documents in various languages.

No. 700 (1786) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 701 (1787) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 702 (1788) is an outward Letter book.

No. 703 (1790) is an Outward Letter book.

No. 704. This is styled "Order Book for 1793." It contains letters, accounts, and various registers of the Civil Pay Office.

No. 705 (1797-98) is a Journal of Accounts, Cash Accounts, Account of Dead Stock, Plate, etc. It has no signature.

No. 706 (1798-99) is a Journal of Accounts of the same character.

No. 707 (1803) is a Diary, but quite different from No. 42, the Diary of 1803. This appears to be a Diary of the proceedings of a Committee appointed to assist the Lieutenant-Governor in his Military Command. It should come next to No. 42.

No. 708 is a Book of the Secretary containing various entries in different languages. It is signed.

No. 709 is a bundle of Manuscripts and printed papers.

(*b*) *Diaries of Juridical and Judicial Proceedings.*

4 volumes (Nos. 49 to 52), 1796 to 1804.

No. 49 (1796, 1797, 1799) contains registers of cases and correspondence.

The entry for 1799 is in duplicate. There is no entry for 1798.

No. 50 (1800) contains a register of Magistracy, a register of the Court of Adawlut, and extracts from Minutes of Council.

Nos. 51 and 52 (1802-1804) contain proceedings of the Quarterly Sessions and of the Surat Court.

See also No. 696 above, under "Diaries of the Chief in Council."

Some entries are in duplicate.

Some leaves are wanting in No. 51.

(*c*) *Diaries of the Commercial Board.*

10 volumes (Nos. 53 to 62), 1795 to 1809.

Nos. 53 to part of 59 contain proceedings of the Commercial Board; the remaining part of No. 59, with Nos. 60, 61 and 62, contain proceedings of the Commercial Resident.

No. 53 is a good deal injured.

The first half of No. 58 is a duplicate of No. 57.

(*d*) *Latty Records.*

57 volumes (Nos. 399 to 455), 1792 to 1804.

N.B.—Latty Records mean Customs Records.

(2) *Outwards or Order Books.*

4 volumes (Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 3), 1630 to 1700.

These volumes contain but few letters compared with the number of years they cover. The gaps are many and long. Many of the letters are illegible, or nearly so. In some places the letters have been copied without any regard to the order of their dates.

(3) *Inwards or Letter Books.*

1 volume (No. 39), 1646 to 1701.

This volume is illegible in several parts. Several of the letters in it are addressed to Bombay. In one letter from Fort William (Calcutta) Sir John Gayer is thus addressed—"To His Excellency Sir John Gayer, Knight, Commissary General and Chief Governor of India for Affairs of the Honorable English East India Company, and Council."

(*ii*) Records in Dutch—

30 volumes (Nos. 1 to 30). Filed under "Foreign Idioms."

Volumes 1 to 29 contain miscellaneous formal deeds of the Dutch at Surat, with a few petitions and letters.

Volume 30 contains a long memorandum written by Senff, the Dutch Governor at Surat from 1763 to 1768, for the information of his successor. It describes the events during his Governorship and the political and commercial situation at Surat. The volume also contains papers of a law-suit at Cochin.

These volumes were examined at Madras in 1895-8 at the request of the Government of the Netherlands (G. D. Vols. 117 of 1895 and 85 of 1898). A summary in English of their contents is given at p. 169 of G. D. Vol. 115 of 1907. The numbering of the volumes in the summary is different from that which the volumes now bear. Volume 19 in the summary is now No. 30.

Nos. 1 to 29 were received in the Record Office from Surat in 1907. No. 30 was already in the Record Office when the Inventory was prepared in 1833.

There is also a volume of "Extracts from the Surat Records regarding commercial concerns, 1787 to 1793, among the Bombay Records (p. 51).

2. BROACH FACTORY.

Diaries.

16 volumes (Nos. 257 to 270), from 1772 to 1783.

No. 257 is a Diary of the expedition against Broach in 1772.

No. 258 (November 1772 to February 1773) is a Diary of the Military and Marine Commanders appointed as a Committee to settle affairs after the capture of the place, which Committee was afterwards enlarged.

No. 259 begins the regular Diary of the Resident and Factors (afterwards styled "Chief and Factors") subordinate to the Chief and Council at Surat.

In No. 261 is entered the Diary of a Committee sent from Bombay to inquire into charges against the Chief; after which comes the usual Diary.

No. 262 contains a duplicate of the Diary of the above Committee.

No. 263 is the Diary of another Committee.

No. 268 is a duplicate of No. 267 (Diary of 1781).

See also No. 662 under Surat, Diaries of the Chief in Council.

APPENDIX B.

3. COMMERCIAL RESIDENCY NORTHWARD.

Diaries.

The Records of the Northern Factories and Residencies (Surat, Broach, Cambay, Kattywar), entered under the head of Diaries, consist of 141 volumes (Nos. 457 to 587, and 581 being double), ranging from 1774 to 1835.

Ledgers, 2 volumes (Nos. 470, 471), from 1774 to 1819.

Diaries of the Commercial Board, 17 volumes (Nos. 472 to 488), from 1795 to 1818.

Outward Letter Books, 21 volumes (Nos. 489 to 509), from 1724 to 1829, and 4 volumes (Nos. 588 to 591), from 1830 to 1835.

Inward Letter Books, 21 volumes (Nos. 510 to 530), from 1797 to 1830, 3 volumes (Nos. 592 to 594), from 1831 to 1835.

Cash Accounts, 8 volumes (Nos. 531 to 538), from 1802 to 1835. Besides these there are Cash Books, volumes (Nos. 595 and 596), from 1826 to 1831.

Warehouse Accounts and Investment Books, 6 volumes (Nos. 539 to 544), from 1763 to 1821.

Invoice Books, 3 volumes (Nos. 545, 546, 547), from 1764 to 1832.

Accounts Current, 3 volumes (Nos. 548, 549, 550), from 1724 to 1829.

Receipt and Expenditure of Cash, 10 volumes (Nos. 551 to 560), from 1791 to 1819.

Weight Books of goods purchased, 3 volumes (Nos. 561-563), from 1791 to 1819.

Warehouse Report Books, 6 volumes (Nos. 564 to 569), from 1796 to 1834.

Estimate Books (of probable receipts and issues), 1 volume (No. 576), from 1803 to 1820.

Annual Accounts, 1 volume (No. 571), from 1827 to 1834.

Waste Book, or daily deliveries, 1 volume (No. 572), from 1804 to 1810.

Abstracts of Pay or Pension and Bill Books, 2 volumes (Nos. 573, 574), from 1810 to 1833.

The remaining numbers, *viz.*, Nos. 575 to No. 587, have many matters bound up in them—audit books, check books, draft books, minute books, and various kinds of registers and entries. They have not been well arranged. For instance, in No. 578, Consignment Books of Cotton are bound up with Minute Books of the Commercial Board; and in No. 580, with a register of the Daily Attendance of the Establishment, and with a register of the receipts of cloth, are bound up Extracts from Despatches from the Honourable Court of Directors.

No. 579 contains Order or Outward Letter Books from 1785 to 1804.

Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587 are entitled "Loose sheets of several kinds of books." They are not well arranged. Some belong to various heads that have already occurred, and should be put with them.

Gaps of several years occur in these records.

In No. 457 the Journal of 1774-75 is given twice.

In Nos. 474, 475, 476 the Diaries of 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800 and 1801 are repeated in an abbreviated way, *i.e.*, the letters are only referred to, not entered.

In No. 478 the Diary of 1804 from 1st January to 11th April is given twice.

In No. 480 the Diary of 1806 is given twice.

In No. 481 the Diary of 1807 is given twice.

No. 484 contains a duplicate of 482, and a duplicate in an abbreviated form of a part of No. 485, the Diary of 1809.

In 486 a letter book of 1810 is bound up with the Diary.

Some of the Outward letter books contain Inwards letters as well.

4. CARANJA RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

28 volumes (Nos. 767 to 794), from 1775 to 1802.

Nos. 771, 772, and 781 are not forthcoming.

5. BELLAPOOR FACTORY.

Diaries.

1 volume (No. 285), from October 1780 to December 1781.

6. TANNA FACTORY.

Diaries.

(*a*) *Proceedings of Chief and Council.*

57 volumes (Nos. 710 to 766), from 1776 to 1817.

No Diary for 1788, 1789, 1790.

No. 710 is imperfect.

No. 711 is a duplicate of 710, and being perfect should be kept instead of it.

No. 714 is a duplicate of 713 (Diary of 1781), and is in better order than it.

No. 717 is a duplicate of 716 (Diary of 1783), and is better than it.

No. 720 is a duplicate of 719 (Diary of 1786).

No. 722 is a duplicate of 721 (Diary of 1787).

Nos. 723, 724, 729 are Letter Books.

Nos. 733 and 734 are Consultation Volumes for 1799 to 1800.

Nos. 735 to 750 are Inward Diaries or Letter Books for 1801 to 1817.

Nos. 751 to 766 are Outward Diaries or Letter Books for 1801 to 1817.

(*b*) *Proceedings of Court of Sessions.*

1 volume (No. 308), 1801 and 1802.

APPENDIX B.

Outwards or Order Books.

1 volume (No. 32), 1780 to 1782, and 1793 to 1798.

There is a gap of 10 years from 1782 to 1793.
Some of the Tanna "Diaries" are Outward Letter books.

Inwards or Letter Books.

Minute Books.

1 volume (No. 12), 1781 to 1792.

7. CALLIAN RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

1 volume (No. 286), from 23rd February to 27th December 1781.

8. POONA RESIDENCY.

Outwards or Order Books.

34 volumes (Nos. 39 to 69), 1798 to 1819.

These volumes contain the correspondence of Colonel Close and the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Residents at the Court of the Peshwa at Poona: the latter was subsequently Sole Commissioner of the Deccan. The contents are both letters to them and letters from them. The collection is usually called "The Poona Correspondence."

No. 46 is not forthcoming.

Inwards or Letter Books.

61 volumes (Nos. 44 to 104), 1812 to 1819.

This collection consists partly of letters addressed directly by various high officials to the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and partly of copies of despatches by high officials to high officials, communicated to Mr. Elphinstone by the writers, or by the Governor Generals. These high officials comprehend the Governor General, the Residents at Hyderabad and Lucknow, Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Munro, General Smith, General Doveton, etc. etc.

It is an important collection.

9. RAREE RESIDENCY (SUBORDINATE TO FORT AUGUSTUS).

Diaries.

1 volume (No. 213), 29th April to 4th October 1766.

This is a record of operations against "Kam Savant Bouncello' (Khem Sawant Bhonsla).

10. FORT VICTORIA (BANKOT) RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

9 volumes (Nos. 163 to 171), from 1757 to 1809.

Diaries for 1764-1767, 1769-1774, 1798, 1799, and 1802 are wanting.
No. 163 is defective at the beginning.

In No. 165 the Diary of 1782 is given twice.

In No. 167 is found a report of the proceedings of a Committee at Surat appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the investment of Surat piece-goods. It is out of place here but the Resident of Fort Victoria was President of the Committee, which may account for its proceedings appearing here.

No. 168 contains a survey of villages subject to Fort Victoria.

In No. 170 the Diary of 1805 is given twice.

11. BANKOT FACTORY.

Diaries.

7 volumes (Nos. 797 to 803), from 1756 to 1814.

12. CARWAR FACTORY.

Diaries.

1 volume (No. 162), 1751-52.

Outwards or Order Books.

1 volume (No. 29), 1720 to 1722.

13. MALABAR COMMERCIAL RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

4 volumes (Nos. 396 to 398A), from 1793 to 1818.

Letter Books of Kinds.

1 volume (No. 396), 1793 to 1818.

Books of Miscellaneous Entries.

2 volumes (Nos. 397, 398), 1796 to 1813.

No. 398A is an index to the report of the Commissioners for settling the Ceded Countries in Malabar, which report has been transferred to the Madras Record Office.

14. SCIND FACTORY.

Diaries.

1 volume (No. 192), from August 1762 to July 1764.

The letters in it are dated sometimes from Tatta, and sometimes from Shaw Bunder.

1. MOCHA FACTORY.

Diaries.

4 volumes (Nos. 64, 74, 75, 76), from December 1722 to 1795.

No. 64 (21st December 1722 to 7th August 1723) is the Diary of the Supervisor or Chief.

Nos. 74 and 75 (August 1725 to August 1752) are Diaries of Supercargoes.

No. 76 (May 1752 to August 1795) contains a Diary of two Supercargoes sent to Beetlefakee, and then the usual Diaries.

The gaps are more numerous than the years of which there are records. There are no Diaries for 1723-24, 1724-25, August 1726 to March 1730, August 1730 to April 1733, August 1733 to March 1752, July 1752 to April 1790, June 1793 to April 1795.

APPENDIX B.

2. MOCHA RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

9 volumes (Nos. 65 to 73), from 1820 to 1828.

These volumes, though entered as Diaries, are not Diaries.

No. 65 (1821 to 1826) is an Inward Letter Book. Some letters are out of order at the end.

No. 66 (1820 to 1828) is an Inward Letter Book. The letters are put higgledy-piggledy. There are also some miscellaneous letters and papers.

No. 67 (1822 to 1827) contains Inward letters in the Secret Department, some Persian letters, and some miscellaneous letters and papers.

No. 68 (1812 to 1828) is an Outward Letter Book.

No. 69 (1821 to 1828) contains Cash Accounts, Journal, and Ledger.

Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73 contain Accounts, Establishments, Dead Stock, Abstracts, Remittances and other miscellaneous papers.

3. BUSSORA FACTORY.

Diaries.

11 volumes (Nos. 193 to 203), from 1763 to 1777.

No Diary for 1770-71, nor for 1776.

In No. 196 the Diary from 1st July to 8th December 1766 is a duplicate of the Diary for the same period in No. 195.

Outwards or Order Books.

1 volume (No. 30), 1725.

The letters were entered carelessly.

4. BUSSORA RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

9 volumes (Nos. 204 to 212), from 1766 to 1811.

No. 204 (from 8th December 1766 to 31st January 1777, and then from 1st January to 31st December 1798) contains first a duplicate of part of Volume 196 of the Factory Diaries, and then, *after a gap of 21 years*, comes the Diary of 1798.

No Diary of 1805.

The Diaries of some other years are very scanty. That of 1804 is only from 1st to 26th January; and that of 1806 is only from 8th September to 31st December.

5. BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.

Outwards or Order Books.

1 volume (No. 35), 1789 to 1798.

This volume contains both Outward and Inward Letters. There are Outward Letters from 1789-1706; and then Inward Letters from 1792 to 1798.

No letters for 1795.

6. GOMBROON FACTORY OR RESIDENCY.

Diaries.

7 volumes (Nos. 112 to 118), from August 1741 to August 1757.

No diary for 1743.

No. 113 contains a Journal, kept by Mr. Danvers Graves (February and March 1747) of the most material occurrences during Nadir Shaw's residence at Carmenia (Kerman). It is a very piteous account. This Journal, or extracts from it, have been published in Mr. Forrest's Selections—*vide* Appendix E.

The first half of No. 115 is a duplicate of the latter half of No. 114 (the Diary of 1749-50)

Outwards or Order Books.

1 volume (No. 31), 1744-45.

Inwards or Letter Books.

1 volume (No. 40), 1743-44.

7. DIEGO GARCIA ISLAND.

Diaries.

1 volume (No. 288), 1786.

This volume contains the proceedings of Government respecting taking possession of the Island and settling it; the diary of the Chief of the Settlements; and a Journal of the voyage to the Island and back to Bombay by Captain Robinson.

8. BANTAM FACTORY.

Inwards or Letter Books.

volume (No. 38), 1679 to 1683.

The contents are letters to "The Right Worshipful the Agent and Council for the Affairs of the Honourable English East India Company in Batavia." For the history of these records, see pages 6-7. Extracts from these records have been published in Mr. Forrest's Selections —*vide* Appendix E.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

PARTICULARS OF RECORDS OF MISSIONS, COMMITTEES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC. (SEE PAGE 10).

(The sequence in each section is chronological.)

I.—POLITICAL MISSIONS, ETC.

1. Poona Embassy—

3 Volumes (Nos. 172 to 174) .. 1759 to 1779

No. 172 contains first the proceedings of Mr. Price in 1759, and then the proceedings of Mr. Mostyn in 1767-68.

No. 173 contains the proceedings of Mr. Mostyn in his embassy in 1772-73.

No. 174 contains a continuation of the diary of Mr. Mostyn up to February 1774 and also a diary of the proceedings of a Committee appointed to accompany Raghunath Rao to Poona (December 1778 and January 1779).

2. Persian Gulf Mission—

Diaries, 2 Volumes (Nos. 283 and 284) .. 1775 and 1776

These volumes contain the proceedings of Mr. Garden, who was commissioned to compromise the difference in the Persian Gulf between the Persian and English Governments.

The contents of No. 283 are repeated in No. 284, and much more is added.

3. Malet, C. W., Mr.—

Diary of his journey from Bombay to Calcutta, 1 Volume (No. 287) .. 1785 and 1786

He was sent to the Governor General to receive instructions prior to his appointment as Resident at Poona, and called at Scindia's camp on his way. The volume is described by Major Candy as curious and interesting.

4. Baghdad Mission—

Diaries, 8 Volumes (Nos. 300 to 307) .. 1801 to 1807

These volumes contain the proceedings of the Resident at Baghdad (Sir Harford Jones): some of the correspondence is in French.

5. Goa Envoy—

Diaries, 8 Volumes (Nos. 603 to 610) .. 1803 to 1816

Only a small portion of the contents of these volumes is directly connected with the proceedings of the Envoy sent to Goa to act against the French: Nos. 603 and 604 contain letters to and from the Envoy, No. 605 contains manuscript military orders, few of which have any connection with the Envoy to Goa. Many of them are orders by Major-General Wellesley, and are dated Poona and elsewhere.

Nos. 606 and 608 are printed General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief at Madras. They were probably received by some regiment or department at Goa, and so preserved with other records.

No. 607 is a manuscript book of General and other Orders, few of them connected with Goa.

No. 609 is a manuscript book of Garrison and other Orders.

No. 610 contains some military correspondence connected with Cabo and Agoada (belonging to Goa), and a mass of muster and pay rolls, abstracts, weekly reports, register of letters, etc.

6. Arabia and Mocha Mission—

Diary, 1 Volume (No. 323) .. 1819 to 1821

This volume contains the proceedings of Captain Sadlier, deputed by the Supreme Government to H. E. Ibrahim Pacha, and subsequently those of Captain Bruce, Agent at Mocha. There are also remarks on the route across Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea.

II.—COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS. PROCEEDINGS OF —.

1. Powder House Committee—

Diaries, 2 Volumes (Nos. 175 and 176) .. 1760 to 1771

These volumes contain the proceedings of the Committee in charge of the Powder Works in Bombay.

There are no diaries for 1764, 1768 or 1769.

No. 176 contains the diary of 1767, in duplicate.

2. Select Committee's Minute Book—

1 Volume (No. 8) .. 1775 to 1780

The contents of this volume are given more fully in Nos. 2 and 3 of the Secret and Political Department Minute Books.

3. Accounts Committee—

1 Volume (No. 181), 1784 .. 1784 and 1785

The constitution of this Committee was ordered by the Honourable Court of Directors. The Governor was always to be a member.

4. Army Arrears Committee—

Minute Book, 1 Volume (No. 13) .. 1786 and 1787

The proceedings of Government on this Committee's Reports may be seen in the Military Department Minute Book for 1787 to 1789 (No. 11).

5. Hospital Board—

Diary, 1 Volume (No. 289) .. 1787 to 1789

6. Buildings Committee—

Diaries, 4 Volumes (Nos. 177 to 180) .. 1787 to 1807

Outward Book (No. 38) .. 1799 to 1813

Minute Book (No. 19) .. 1807 to 1813

This Committee was appointed to superintend the buildings within the Town Walls and to prevent encroachments.

7. Civil and Medical Establishments Reduction Committee—

Diary, 1 Volume (No. 182) .. 1798

Minute Book, 1 Volume (No. 15) .. 1798

APPENDIX C.

8. Board of Health—

Minute Book, 1 Volume (No. 16) .. 1800-01

9. Town Repair Committee—

Diaries, 4 Volumes (Nos. 183 to 186) .. 1803 to 1805

Outward Book, 1 Volume (No. 70) .. 1803 to 1807

Minute Book, 1 Volume (No. 18) .. 1803 to 1807

This Committee was appointed to report on the best means of repairing the destruction caused by the fire of 17th February 1803.

10. Invalids' Embarkation Committee—

Diary, 1 Volume (No. 456) .. 1808, 1820-1832

This volume contains a diary of proceedings in 1808, and a register of Embarkation certificates from 1820 to 1832.

11. Regulations Revision Committee—

Diaries, 4 Volumes (Nos. 597 to 600) .. 1812 to 1822

Outward Book, 1 Volume (No. 73) .. 1820 to 1825

Inward Book, 1 Volume (No. 161) .. 1820 to 1822

Diaries—

The proceedings of the Committee occupy only a small portion of Nos. 597 and 598. There is a large mass of matter attached, the connection of a good part of which with the Committee is not apparent.

No. 599 is a volume of selected decisions of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut (Calcutta), turning chiefly on points of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

No. 600 contains observations on the Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence of the Marathas, with questions on various points by the Honourable M. Elphinstone, Commissioner of the Deccan, and answers by Messrs. Grant, Briggs and Pottinger. The volume is described by Major Candy as an interesting one.

12. Customs Revision Committee—

Diaries, 5 Volumes (Nos. 187 to 191) .. 1817 to 1825

Outward Book, 1 Volume (No. 72) .. 1817 to 1821

Minute Book, 1 Volume (No. 20) .. 1817 to 1821

This Committee was appointed to revise the Customs Regulations of the Presidency. Volume 191A is an index to the Proceedings of 1825.

13. Esplanade Committee, for paying the Esplanade claimants—

Minute Book .. 1820

14. Establishment Revision Committee—

Outward Book, 1 Volume (No. 74) .. 1823

Minute Book, 1 Volume (No. 22) .. 1821 to 1824

The so-called Outward Book contains inward letters also.

15. Forest Commission—

Files .. 1885 and 1886

16. Finance Committee—
    Inward and Outward Registers .. 1886
17. Plague Commission—
    Inward Register .. 1899 and 1900
    Outward Register .. 1899 and 1900
18. Provincial Civil Service Examination Board—
    Inward Registers .. 1901 and 1902
    Outward Registers .. 1901 and 1902

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Bombay Court of Oyer and Terminer—
    Diary, 1 Volume (No. 119) .. 1743 to 1745

This volume contains a register of the proceedings at the Sessions held by the Board of Council.

2. Dharwar Camp or Dharwar Field Force—
    Inward and Outward Letter Books, 2 Volumes (Nos. 36 and 36A) .. 1790 and 1791

These volumes contain letters from and to Colonel Charles Frederick, Commanding Troops detached to assist the Marathas. Colonel Frederick's name is not subscribed to any of the letters, but there is internal evidence that they are his.

One volume is Outward and one Inward.

3. Bombay Court of Appeals—
    Minutes Book, 1 Volume (No. 14) .. 1790 to 1792
    Diaries, 3 Volumes (Nos. 120 to 122) .. 1792

This Court heard appeals from the decisions of the Mayor's Court. Nothing further is known as to its constitution or history. Its records would apparently be more suitably housed in the High Court. So far as can be ascertained, it had no special connection with the executive Government.

4. Bombay Theatre—
    Diaries, 2 Volumes (Nos. 601 to 602) .. 1816 to 1830

This was an amateur institution, entirely unofficial. The books were presumably sent to the Record Office by some private person or persons.

5. Transit Duties—
    Longford's records regarding the abolition of— .. 1832 to 1840
6. Famine—
    Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—
    Files .. 1896 to 1899

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D

PARTICULARS OF RECORDS OF SUBORDINATE OFFICES (SEE PAGE 9).

I.—OFFICES NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.

1. Clothing Board, 36 Vols.	..	1818 to 1851
2. Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, 104 Vols.	..	1825 to 1890
3. Commissary General, 316 Vols.	..	1811 to 1858
4. Cotton Commissioner, 84 Vols.	..	1855 to 1873
5. Deccan Commissioner—		
(1) Inward Letter Books (Judicial Proceedings), 55 Vols.	..	1819 to 1826

These contain judicial proceedings submitted to the Commissioner of the Deccan by several of his Assistants for approval and confirmation.

(2) Returns of Suits, 18 Vols.	..	1819 to 1826
6. Indian Navy (Marine Superintendent)—		
Diaries, Inward and Outward Letter Books, etc., 186 Vols.	..	1735 to 1837
7. Marine Board Diaries, 114 Vols.	..	1772 to 1816
8. Medical Store-keeper, 19 Vols.	..	1820 to 1848
9. Military Accountant, 153 Vols.	..	1812 to 1861
10. Military Auditor General, 64 Vols.	..	1795 to 1849
11. Military Pay Master (see Presidency Pay Master)	..	....
12. Pay Examiner's Office, 48 Vols.	..	1824 to 1833
13. Pay Examiner, Poona, 141 Vols.	..	1834 to 1875
14. Pension Pay Office, 6 bundles	..	1841 to 1871
15. Presidency Pay Master, 154 Vols.	..	1862 to 1887
16. Revenue Judge and Senior Magistrate of Police—		
Inward Letter Book, 1 Vol.	..	1812 to 1814
Outward Letter Book, 1 Vol.	..	1812 to 1814
17. Sind Camel Baggage Corps, 2 Vols.	..	1846 to 1850

18. Superintending Engineer, Northern Provinces, 174 Vols. .. 1825 to 1845

19. Town Major, 152 Vols. .. 1750 to 1857

The Town Major appears to have been in military command of the Fort, as representative of the Governor of Bombay (not of the Commander-in-Chief). See "Glimpses of Old Bombay," by J. Douglas, 1900, page 83. The records of his office are purely military, containing general and garrison orders, records of courts-martial, and the like.

II.—Offices still in existence but no longer sending their Records to the Record Office.

1. Account Department of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, 62 Vols. .. 1819 to 1882

2. Bombay Mint, 61 Vols. .. 1820 to 1863

3. Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, 214 Vols. .. 1839 to 1861

The Chief Engineer is the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and his records are not now kept separate from those of Government.

4. Collector of Customs, Bombay, 41 Vols. .. 1841 to 1884

5. Commissioner of Customs, 144 Vols. 1803 to 1848

6. Controller of Military Accounts, 14 Vols. .. 1841 to 1855

7. Dharwar Collector's Diary, 1 Vol. .. 1818 and 1819

The Dharwar Collector's Diary is worth consulting as regards the settlement of the districts of the Southern Maratha Country, as the Bombay Government was not regularly supplied with copies of the reports submitted by the local officers. The latter were submitted direct to the Government of India, which was conducting the military operations and subsequent settlement. Consequently the Dharwar Collector's and the Poona Resident's records (page 60) supplement the Secretariat records proper on this subject.

8. Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3,431 Vols. .. 1847 to 1911

This office now forms a part of the Accountant General's Office.

III.—Offices continuing to send their Records to the Record Office.

1. Oriental Translator to Government, 440 Vols. .. 1755 to 1890

2. Reporter on Native Press, 32 Vols. and 12 bundles .. 1867 to 1904

Now a part of the Oriental Translator's Office.

3. Shipping Master, Agreements, etc., 34 Vols. and 72 bundles .. 1850 to 1905

4. Stamp Office, Bombay, 458 Vols. .. 1830 to 1895

5. Surgeon General, 820 Vols. .. 1788 to 1898

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY BY G. W. FORREST (SEE PAGE 33).

1. SELECTIONS FROM STATE PAPERS, BOMBAY. MARATHA SERIES. VOLUME I, PART I, 1885.

Introduction.

1. An account of Shahaji and his son Shivaji.
2. Siege of Bassein by the Marathas in 1739.
3. English Embassy to the Marathas in 1739.
4. War with the Angrias.
5. English Embassy to the Marathas in 1759.
6. English Embassy to the Marathas in 1767.
7. Capture of Salsette.

2. SELECTIONS FROM STATE PAPERS, BOMBAY. MARATHA SERIES. VOLUME I, PART II, 1885.

The First Maratha War—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Keating's Campaign.
2. Papers relating to the intrigues of the French at the Maratha Court.
3. Diary and Proceedings of Messrs. Carnac, Egerton and Mostyn, appointed by the Honourable the President and Select Committee of Bombay to conduct Raghunathrao to Poona.
4. Brigadier-General Goddard's Campaign.

3. SELECTIONS FROM STATE PAPERS, BOMBAY, MARATHA SERIES. VOLUME I, PART III, 1885.

1. Diary of C. W. Malet on a journey from Bombay to Calcutta in 1785-86.
2. Maratha Affairs from 1790 to 1796.
3. The Second Maratha War.
4. Letters from the Earl of Mornington (Marquess Wellesley).
5. Letters from the Duke of Wellington.
6. Genealogy of the Maratha Chiefs.

7. Appendices—

A.—Treaty with the Marathas in 1739.

B.—Letters from, to, and regarding Ranjit Sing.

C.—Letters from Tipu.

D.—Extract from a Persian Manuscript entitled "Memoranda and Recent Anecdotes of the Southern Courts of Hindustan," A. D. 1781-82.

4. SELECTIONS FROM STATE PAPERS, BOMBAY. HOME SERIES. VOLUME I, 1887.

1. Introduction.
2. Selections from the Surat Letters, 1630-1700.
3. Selections from the Bombay Letters, 1677-1742.
4. Selections from the Surat Diaries, 1660-1781.

5. SELECTIONS FROM STATE PAPERS, BOMBAY. HOME SERIES. VOLUME II, 1887.

1. Selections from the Bombay Diaries, 1722-1788.
2. Appendices—
   (*a*) Patent of Mazagon (1637).
   (*b*) Treaties with the Portuguese regarding the Island of Bombay.
   (*c*) Aungier's Convention with the people of Bombay (1674).
   (*d*) Selections from the Bantam Letters.
   (*e*) Selections from the Proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.
   (*f*) Journal of Nadirshaw's Residence at Carmenia (1747).
   (*g*) Selections from the Balambangan Diary (Embassy to Borneo).

6. SELECTIONS FROM THE TRAVELS AND JOURNALS PRESERVED IN THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT (1906).

Introduction.

1. Itinerary from Yezd to Herat, and from Herat to Kabul, via Kandahar.
2. Report of a Journey from Herat to Simla via Kandahar, Kabul and the Punjab, by Major D'Arcy Todd.

APPENDIX E.

3. Notice on Herat, with a sketch of the State of Affairs in the surrounding countries.
4. Narrative of a Journey from Khelat to Sonmeani in November 1839, by Captain Outram.
5. Account of an Embassy to the King of Persia from the Ameer of Kabul in 1837, Part I.
6. Account of an Embassy to the King of Persia from the Ameer of Kabul in 1837, Part II.
7. Letters from Major D'Arcy Todd.
8. Letters from Lieutenant Pottinger.
9. Masson's Journals.
10. Narrative of a Journey from the Tower of Ba-'l-Haff, on the Southern Coast of Arabia, to the Ruins of Nakab-al-Hajar, 1835.
11. Account of an Excursion in Hadramaut by Adolphe Baron Wrede.
12. Memoir of the South Coast of Arabia from the entrance of the Red Sea to Misenat, 1839.
13. Narrative of a Journey from Mokha to Sana by the Tarik-esh-Sham or Northern Route, in July and August 1836.
14. Narrative of a Journey to Shoa.

APPENDIX F.

SUBJECT-CATALOGUE OF THE PRINTED VOLUMES OF "SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY," OLD, NEW, AND IRRIGATION SERIES (SEE PAGE 32).

SUBJECTS.

1. Alienations (Talukdars, Inams, Watans, etc.).
2. Arabia, Persia and Africa.
3. Archæology.
4. British Districts—Descriptive Accounts of —.
5. Forests.
6. Irrigation.
7. Jails.
8. Judicial Matters.
9. Labour.
10. Land Tenure, Survey and Settlement.
11. Legislation.
12. Legislative Council.
13. Marine.
14. Meteorology.
15. Military.
16. Minerals.
17. Miscellaneous.
18. Police.
19. Political Agencies and Native States.
20. Do. do. (Settlement Reports).
21. Public Works.
22. Sanitation.
23. Social Reform.
24. Surveys.
25. Water Supply.

Note.—The Settlement Reports of particular talukas or groups of villages in British India have been omitted from this catalogue owing to the large number of them which exists.

The titles of the volumes relating to Political Agencies and Native States have also been greatly abbreviated, to economise space. Such volumes are of a general descriptive nature.

The numbers of the Selections refer to the New Series unless they are stated to belong to the Old Series or the Irrigation Series.

APPENDIX F.

1. *Alienations (Talukdars, Inams, Watans, etc.).*

	No. of Selection.
An account of the Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Zillah; and the measures adopted for their restoration under and in connection with Act VI of 1862 of the Bombay Legislature. By J. B. Peile, C.S., Talookdaree Settlement Officer. (1867)..	106
Inam Commissioner's Report on the claim of Mahadajee oorf Nago Punt Sadasew Baput to the village of Modugay, in the Padshapur Talooka of the Belgaum Collectorate, and the instructions issued thereon by Government. (1853) ..	9 (Old Series).
Correspondence illustrative of the practice of the Peshwa's Government regarding adoptions, and the circumstances under which adopted sons could succeed to property held from the State. (1856)	28
I. Correspondence exhibiting the nature and use of the Poona Duftur, and the measures adopted for its preservation and arrangement since the introduction of British Rule	
II. A selection of papers explanatory of the origin of the Inam Commission, and of its progress from its experimental organization in A. D. 1843 in one district of the Dharwar Collectorate until extended to the whole of the Southern Maratha Country, the Deccan and Khandesh, and constituted a Judicial Tribunal by Act XI of 1852. Comprising also correspondence relating to Alienated Land Revenue generally throughout the Bombay Presidency. (1856) ..	30
Correspondence regarding the concealment by the hereditary officers and others of the revenue records of the former Government, and the remedial measures in progress. (1856)	29
Correspondence exhibiting the results of the scrutiny by the Inam Commission of the Lists of Deccan Surinjams prepared in 1844 by the Agent for Sirdars, Mr. Warden, and revised under orders from Government in 1847 by his successor, Mr. Brown, containing also the proceedings which have taken place regarding these holdings from the introduction of British Rule to the present period, and the rules by which their continuance is now regulated. (1856)..	31
Narrative of the Bombay Inam Commission and supplementary settlements, by Colonel Alfred Thomas Etheridge, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, Inam Commissioner, etc. (1874) ✓	132
Proceedings relative to the resumption of certain villages and lands in the Padshapoor Talooka of the Belgaum Collectorate, held by the late Anajee Nursew; and claimed as hereditary Inams by his son, Konher Row Anajee ..	15 (Old Series).
Correspondence relating to the tenure of the possessions in the Deccan held by His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia under the treaty of Surje Anjungaum. (1856).	38
Report on the Village Communities of the Deccan, with especial reference to the claims of the village officers in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate to "Purbhara Huks" or remuneration from their villages, independent of what they receive from Government. By Mr. R. N. Goodine, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Ahmednuggur, Revenue Survey and Assessment (now Assistant Superintendent). (1852)	4 (Old Series).
Papers relating to the settlement of the Hereditary District Officers' Watans in the Deccan and Gujarat. (1895) ✓	174
Summary of Proceedings relative to the Settlement of Jagheer Holdings in the Province of Sind. (1862)	66

2. *Arabia, Persia and Africa.*

No. of Selection

Memoirs by Commander James Felix Jones, I. N.—
Steam-trip to the North of Baghdad, in April 1846; with notes on various objects of interest *en route*.

Journey for the purpose of determining the tract of the ancient Nahrwan Canal, undertaken in April 1848; with a glance at the past history of the territory of the Nahrwan.

Journey to the Frontier of Turkey and Persia, through a part of Kurdistan.

Researches in the vicinity of the Median Wall of Xenophon, and along the old course of the river Tigris; and discovery of the site of the ancient opis.

Memoir on the Province of Baghdad.

Notes on the Topography of Nineveh, and the other cities of Assyria; and on the General Geography of the country between the Tigris and the Upper Zab. (1857) 43

Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon, by William Beaumont Selby, Commander, Indian Navy, and Surveyor in Mesopotamia, with plans. (1859).. .. 51

Descriptive and historical account of the British outpost of Perim, Straits of Babel Mandeb, by Lieutenant J. S. King, Bombay Staff Corps. (1877) .. 149

A History of Arabia Felix or Yemen, from the commencement of the Christian Era to the present time; including an account of the British Settlement of Aden. By Captain R. L. Playfair, Madras Artillery, and First Assistant Political Resident, Aden. (1859) 49

Description of Arabia, made from personal observations and information collected on the spot, by Carsten Niebuhr. Translated into English by Major C. W. H. Sealy, Second Assistant Resident, Aden. (1889) 226

Hadthramut and the Arab Colonies in the Indian Archipelago, by L. W. C. Van Den Berg. Translated into English by Major C. W. H. Sealy, Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden. (1887) 212

Memorandum on Mekran and the tribes inhabiting it, with a sketch of the history of that Province. Prepared by Captain E. C. Ross, Assistant Political Agent, with a map. (1868) 111

Historical and other information connected with the province of Oman, Muskat, Bahrein, and other places in the Persian Gulf.

Reports on the Island of Kenn, on Bassadore; the Harbour of Grane; and the Island of Pheleechi.

The rise and progress of, and past policy of the British Government towards, the Arab tribes of the Persian Gulf; their resources, localities, etc.

Chronological Table of events from 1716 to 1843 connected with the Government of Muskat and the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

Rise and progress of the Government of Muskat: and miscellaneous information connected with that Government, from 1694 to 1853.

Treaties, engagements, etc., with the Imaum of Muskat, etc.

Notes of a visit to Zanzibar in the year 1834.

Information connected with the possessions, Revenues, Families, etc., of the Imaum of Muskat; the Ruler of Bahrein; and the Chiefs of the Maritime Arab States in the Persian Gulf.

Historical sketches of the Joasmee, Uttubi, Wahabi, Beniyas, Bee felasa, Ejman and Amulgavine tribes of Arabs, from the year 1716 to the year 1853.

Memoir descriptive of the navigation of the Gulf of Persia; accompanied by brief notices of the manners, customs, religion, commerce, and resources of the people inhabiting its shores.

APPENDIX F.

	No. of Selection.
Measures adopted by the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf. (1856)	24
Report on the Zanzibar Dominions. By Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Rigby, Bombay Army, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar. (1861).	59
Account of a trip to Mount Eilo on the Northern Frontier of the Gadabursi country, with a sketch map showing the routes, by Captain J. S. King, Assistant Political Resident, Zaila. (1886)	189

3. *Archæology.*

Archæological Survey of Western India. Report on the Architectural and Archæological remains in the Province of Kachh. By Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, Educational Inspector, and Tutor to His Highness the Rao of Kachh, with five papers by the late Sir Alex. Burnes. (1879)	152
Notes on the Buildings and other Antiquary Remains at Bijapur by Henry Cousens, M.R.A.S., Archæological Survey of Western India, with translations of the inscriptions by E. Rehatsek, Esq., M.C.E. (1890)	245

4. *British Districts—Descriptive Accounts of.*

Report on the Collectorate of Ahmedabad. By E. G. Fawcett, Esq. A short account of the Chootas; a tribe inhabiting portions of the valley of the Hubb, and of the country adjacent to the Western Frontier of Scinde. By Lieutenant C. J. Steuart, Deputy Collector, Kurrachee. (1854)	5
Reports on the Purgunnas of Puranteej, Hursol, Morassa, Bayur, and Beerumgam of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. By Lieutenant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) P. M. Melvill, employed on the survey of that Collectorate. Also Reports on the portions of the Duskroee Purgunna situated in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates, by Captain J. Cruikshank, Revenue Surveyor, Guzerat. (1853)	10 (Old Series).
Reports on the portions of the Dholka Purgunna situated in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates; also on the Mehemadabad and Nureead Purgunnas and on the Umret and Bhaluj Tuppas in the Kaira Collectorate; and on the Petlad Purgunna and Nepar Tuppa, in the same Collectorate, by Captain J. Cruikshank, Revenue Surveyor, Guzerat. (1853)	11 (Old Series).
See also No. 37 under "Political Agencies, etc."	
Memoir on the Zilla of Baroche; being the result of a Revenue, Statistical, and topographical survey of that Collectorate; executed by order of the Bombay Government, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Monier Williams, late Surveyor-General, Bombay Presidency. (1855)	3 (Old Series).
Report on the Southern Districts of the Surat Collectorate, by A. F. Bellasis, Esq., First Assistant Collector. (1854)	2
Report on the Collectorate of Sholapore, by Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and J. S. Inverarity. Statistical Report of Cambay, by Mr. A. Summers. (1854) ..	4
Tours for scientific and economical research, made in Guzerat, Kathiawar and the Conkuns, in 1787-88, by Dr. Hove. (1855)	16
Memoir on the Satara Territory, Early history, etc., of the Bhonslays of Satara. Brief Notes relative to the Satara Jageerdars. Notes on the climate and diseases of Satara. Census, taken in September 1848, of the Satara Districts. Reports on the Revenues, Resources, etc., of the lapsed Satara Territory. Reports on the old public buildings of Mahomedan Architecture at Beejapur, in the Satara Districts, etc. (1857)	41

No. of Selection.

An historical account of the Belgaum District in the Bombay Presidency, by H. J. Stokes, Esq., Madras Civil Service. (1870) 115

Report on the District of Sahitee, lately resumed from His Highness Ali Morad. By Lieutenant J. T. Jameson, Deputy Collector of Hyderabad in Sindh. (1853). 8 (Old Series).

A History of Sind, embracing the period from A. D. 710 to A. D. 1590; written in Persian, at the close of the sixteenth century, by Mahomed Masoon, and translated into English by Captain G. G. Malet, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, Resident at Khyrpoor. Assisted by Peer Mahomed, Residency Moonshee. (1855) 13

Report by the Collector of Kurrachee on the Hilly Region forming the western part of that Collectorate: also a letter from the Acting Commisssioner in Sind submitting the above report; and the instructions issued by Government on the subject. (1856) 35

Reports on the Districts lately resumed from Meer Alli Moorad, in Sind, by Lieutenants Webster, Lester, and Dickson, Deputy Collectors in the Shikarpore Collectorate. (1853) .. .. 13 (Old Series).

Memoir on the Thurr and Parkur Districts of Sind by Captain Stanley Napier Raikes, Magistrate, with a map. (1859) 54

Papers connected with a Report by Assistant Surgeon J. Lalor on the Hill Districts to the South-West of Mehur, in Sind. (1860) 58

Memoirs on Shikarpoor: the Syuds of Roree and Bukkur, the Khyrpoor State; the States and tribes on the frontier of Upper Sind; the bay, harbour, town and trade of Kurrachee; the Province of Lus; the City of Tatta, and its environs.

Journal of Captain L. Brown, while at Kahun, in A. D. 1840. Routes leading from Kurrachee to Jerruck, etc.

Reports on the country between Kurrachee, Tatta and Sehwan.

Narratives of visits to Beyla, and the port of Sonmeeanee.

Report on the Munchur Lake, and Arul and Nara rivers.

Memorandum relative to the trade in Indigo, in countries bordering on the Indus.

Remarks on the river Indus.

Remarks on the plants, and articles of cultivation in Sind; notes relative to the population, the Chiefs, etc., in that Province; the pearl fishery, sea fishery, and salt beds of Sind.

Report on the Purgunna of Chandookah, in Upper Sind.

Routes from Kurrachee, etc., to Bhooj, Tatta, Jerruck, Sukkur, etc. (1855). 17

See also No. 14 under "Minerals," for the Narbada, and No. 37 under "Political Agencies and Native States" for parts of Gujarat.

5. *Forests.*

Observations on the influence of Forests, and on the general principles of management, as applied to Bombay, by N. A. Dalzell, M.A., F.R.S.E., Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency. (1863) 76

apers relative to the improvement of the Forest Revenue of the Punch Mahals, with one map. (1863) 77

See also No. 7 (Old Series) under "Irrigation."

APPENDIX F.

6. *Irrigation.*

	No. of Selection.
Irrigation Projects for the Bombay Presidency. Tank at Ekrookh, near Sholapore, with two maps. (1867)	1 (Irrigation Series).
Vols. I and II.	
Irrigation Projects for the Bombay Presidency. Land in the Paihra and Godavery Valley, near Newassa, in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate. (The Lakh Project), with a map and plans in a separate case. (1866)	3 ,,
A paper on Irrigation in the Southern Maratha Country, with a map. (1866) ..	4 ,,
A paper on Irrigation in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. By Colonel Playfair, R.E., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, with one map and four sketches. (1866)	5 ,,
Project for the completion of an ancient unfinished work known as Bhatodee Tank in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency, maps in a separate case. (1867)	6 ,,
Papers relating to Mayne Project in the Khuttaw Taluka, six plans in a separate case. (1867)	8 ,,
Papers on Dams of Masonry for large reservoirs. By Messieurs Graeff and Delocre. Translated from the French. (1869)	9 ,,
Papers relating to the system of periodical measurements of Irrigated Lands and the distribution and economy of water. (1865)	89
Captain Chamber's Report on Irrigation from the Taptee River. (1861) ..	61
Report on the question of Irrigation in the Yerla Valley, with a map and ten plans, etc. (1864)	82
Papers on the construction of Tanks for Irrigation. By Captain M. Taylor and Captain Buckle. (1854)	6
Report on the management of Canals and Forests in Scinde, by Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Scott, of the Bombay Engineers. (1853)	7 (Old Series).
Correspondence relating to the Canal Clearances in the Hyderabad Collectorate in 1854-55. (1856)	32
Official correspondence regarding the Ford Wah, in the Shikarpur Collectorate, Sind. (1855-56)	36
Report of Captain W. L. Merewether, Acting Political Superintendent, Frontier of Upper Sind, with other papers, relating to the enlargement of the Bigaree Canal, in Upper Sind. (1857)	42
Report on the upper portion of the Eastern Nara, its sources of supply, and the feasibility of restoring it as a permanent stream. (1857)	45
Correspondence relating to Canal Clearances in the Hyderabad Collectorate in 1857-58, with a map in a separate case. (1859)	50
Do. do. 1855-56, 1856-57 ..	52
Captain Fife's Report on the Eastern Nara, with two maps. (1861) ..	60
Papers relating to Canal Irrigation in Sind, with suggestions for its improvement, with seven plans in a separate case. (1863)	69

See also No. 57 under " Labour " for forced labour and canal clearance.

7. *Jails.*

The annual Administration Reports of the Jail Department of the Bombay Presidency from 1863 to 1873 are also included among the Selections.

8. *Judicial Matters.*

	No. of Selection.
Circular Orders issued for the guidance of officers in Sind in the Judicial Department. Revised and compiled by James Gibbs, C.S., Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind. (1861)	56

9. *Labour.*

Official correspondence on the abolition of Statute or Forced Labour in Sind. (1856)	34
Correspondence on the subject of the effect produced by the abolition of statute labour in Sind on the prosecution of the Annual Canal Clearances in that Province. (1860)	57

10. *Land Tenure, Survey and Settlement.*

Papers connected with the settlement under Act No. VI of 1851 of the Foras Lands in Bombay. (1854)	3
Report on the Landed Tenures of Bombay by F. Warden, Esq., dated 20th of August 1814. (1861)	64
Papers and extracts bearing on the subject of sub-soil water classification in Gujarat. (1892)	263
Character of Land Tenures and system of survey and settlement in the Bombay Presidency. (1894)	278
Do. (as revised in 1908)	287
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Correspondence relating to the conditions on which certain estates are held in the Salsette Talooka of the Thana Collectorate. (1909)	180
Captain Dowell's Notes on the survey of old Ratnagiri Taluka. (1912) ..	197
Papers relating to the Joint Report of 1847, with the measurement and classification rules of the Deccan, Gujarat, Konkan and Kanara surveys. (1917) ..	532
Papers regarding the Proprietory Rights of Khots in the Ratnagiri District in the Bombay Presidency. (1907)	446
Selections, with notes, from the Records of Government regarding the Khoti Tenure. Compiled by E. T. Candy, Bombay Civil Service. (1873) ..	134

A large number of Settlement Reports of particular Talukas and villages are also included in the Series.

See also "Alienations".

11. *Legislation.*

Papers and proceedings connected with the passing of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVIII of 1879, from 6th April 1877 to 24th March 1880. (1882) ..	157
Proposals for the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Acts (III of 1872 and IV of 1878). (1886)	178

12. *Legislative Council.*

Papers relating to the constitution and functions of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. (1865) ..	92
Do. (2nd edition), 1881 ..	
Do. (3rd edition), 1883 ..	

13. *Marine.*

Papers relative to a project for Wet and Dry Docks in the Harbour of Bombay. (1856)	33
Precis of the correspondence on the subject of lighting up the entrance to the Harbour of Bombay. (1866)	99
Papers relating to the Pilotage system of Bombay. (1866)	100

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14. *Meteorology.*

No. of Selection.

Report on the subject of the Rainfall in the Deccan, and the climatic disturbances apparent during 1861 and 1862. (1863) 78

Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Colaba Observatory. (1865) .. 87

15. *Military.*

Selected Minutes by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, in the Military Department (1820-27). (1867) 104

16. *Minerals.*

Report of the examination of the Mineral Districts of the Nerbudda Valley. By J. H. Blackwell, Esq., Mineral Viewer for Bombay. (1857) 44

Memoir on the physical character of the Nerbudda River and Valley; with remarks on the practicability of the river being rendered a navigable stream. Also a descriptive detail of the mineral resources of the Nerbudda Valley; and an analysis of the past correspondence of Government on the subject of the coal beds in its vicinity, by Surgeon E. Impey, Bombay Medical Establishment. To which are appended a selection from the records of the Bombay Government, 1838-51, relating to the Nerbudda River, and the Mineral Districts of the valley; and extracts from reports by Mr. J. J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, Bombay, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Kennedy, Managing Director and Engineer-in-Chief of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company. (1855) 14

17. *Miscellaneous.*

Report on the Government Central Museum, and on the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, for 1863, with appendices, being the history of the establishment of the Victoria and Albert Museum and of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, by George Birdwood, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, Secretary and Curator of the Government Central Museum, and Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. (1864) 83

Report on the Cotton Gin Factory in the Dharwar Collectorate for the half year ending May 31st, 1862, with letters from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and Surgeon-Major Forbes, Superintendent, Cotton Gin Factory, Dharwar. (1862) 67

Papers relating to the Pearl Fisheries in Ceylon, etc., with ten illustrations. (1865) 86

A short review of Mr. Plowden's report on the salt excise of the Bombay Presidency, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1856. (1858) 48

18. *Police.*

Selections from the Records of Government in the Police Branch of the Judicial Department. (1853) .. .. 1 & 2

The annual Police Administration Reports of the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency and of Sind from 1868 to 1873 are also included in the series.

19. *Political Agencies and Native States:*

	No. of Selection.
Kutch. (1855)	15
Kathiawar. (1894)	39*
Districts of Nadiad, Matar, Mondeh, Bijapur, Dholka, Dhandhuka, and Gogha, the Tappa of Napad, and the Kasba of Ranpur, in Gujarat: and Kathiawar. By (the late) Colonel Alexander Walker. (Part I)	
Reports of the measures, commencing with the year 1805, adopted, in concert with the Government, by the late Colonel Alexander Walker; and subsequently by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent in Kathiawar, and by his successors for the suppression of female infanticide in that Province. Part II, (1893)	37*
Palanpur. (1856)	25
Mahi Kanta. (1855)	12
Rewa Kanta and Panch Mahals. (1856)	23
Rajpipla State, Alienations in —. (1890)	244
Native States in Kaira, Thana, Surat, and Khandesh Political Agencies. (1856).	26
Colaba Agency, Statistical Report of —. (1854)	7
Kolhapur. (1854)	8
Southern Maratha Country States. (1869)	113
Supplement to Captain West's Memoirs of the Southern Maratha Country States, 1918.	
Savantvadi and Portuguese India. (1855)	10

20. *Political Agencies and Native States (Settlement Reports).*

Cambay, Survey settlement. (1893)	269
Bhor, Original survey settlement of the talukas of—	
Prachandgad, Rajgad, Vichitragad (1899)	388 to 390
Sudhagad. (1904)	423
Phaltan, Survey settlement. (1894)	287
Aundh—	
Survey settlement of Gundal Mahal in —. (1894)	286
Revision and original settlement of certain villages (Darbari and Inam) of —. (1895)	341
Revision survey settlement of certain villages of Atpadi Thana of —. (1914).	526
Akalkot, Revision survey settlement. (1894)	289
Sangli, Revision settlement of 1 Saranjam village of —. (1908)	475
Vishalgad, Original survey settlement. (1899)	394
Kolhapur—	
Revision survey settlement of certain villages of the Shirol Taluka of —. (1898)	374
Revision survey settlement of the Raibag Mahal in —. (1899)	395
Revision survey settlement of the Gad-Hinglaj Taluka including Katkol Mahal in —. (1903)	415

*These are reprints of Selections issued in 1856. The numbers have somehow been interchanged. No. 39 is a reprint of the old No. 37 and No. 37 is a reprint of the old No. 39, the two Parts of which were bound in two separate volumes.

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Revision survey settlement of certain villages of the Alte Taluka of —. (1904).	427
Revision survey settlement of the Panhala Taluka of —. (1905).. ..	433
Original and revision survey settlement of certain villages of the Gad-Hinglaj Taluka of —. (1907)	444
Revision and original survey settlement of certain villages in the Karvir Taluka of —. (1907)	471
Revision survey settlement of certain villages of the Bhudargad Taluka of —. (1908)	474
Ichalkaranji—	
Revision survey settlement of the Taluka of —	353
Revision survey settlement of the Azra Taluka of —. (1900)	402
Torgal, Revision survey settlement. (1903)	416
Kapshi, Revision survey settlement of 10 Darbari villages of —. (1903) ..	419
Kagal, Revision survey settlement. (1898)	367
Savanur, Revision survey settlement of 25 Darbari villages. (1896).. ..	356

21. *Public Works.*

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. (1865). A Report in reference to the project of the —	9
Surveys by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the North-Eastern extension from Munmar to Mirzapore. (1855)	19
Papers relating to the project of connecting Barsee with the Barsee Railway Station by tramways, with fourteen plans. (1863)	71
Papers relating to the cost of working the several Branches of Railway Traffic. (1864)	84
Papers relating to the construction of a proposed Railway from Jamboosur to Broach, with a map. (1865)	91
Report on the Road to Mahabuleshwur via Ambur Khind and Munder Dew by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Phayre, Quarter-Master-General, with Government Resolution, with two maps. (1862)	65
Papers relating to the Colonization of Mander Deo and making it a sanitary station, with two lithographs. (1864)	85
Report on project for reclaiming land between Bombay and Trombay, by Lieutenant W. M. Ducat, Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Concan Districts; with a Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel A. DeLisle, Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, with three plans. (1863)	68
Annual Progress Reports of the Executive Engineers in the Southern, Central and Northern Provinces of the Bombay Presidency in 1856-57. (1857) ..	46
Annual Progress Reports of the Executive Engineers in the Southern, Central and Northern Provinces of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1857-58 and in the Sind Province for the years 1856-57 and 1857-58. With maps, plans, etc. (in a separate case)	53
Do. 1858-59 and do. 1858-59, with maps, plans, etc. (1861)	63
Report on proposed Canal and Railway in Scinde, by Lieutenant Chapman; with accompanying letters by Major H. D. Turner and H. B. E. Frere, Esq. (1854)	14

22. *Sanitation.*

	No. of Selection.
Report on the sanitary state and sanitary requirements of Bombay (with appendices), by H. Conybeare, Esq. (1855)	11
Memorandum on Municipal Conservancy in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Satara. By E. Pratt, Assistant Secretary to Government, General Department. (1856)	27
Report on the sanitary state of the City of Poona, by A. H. Leith, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Southern Maratha Circle, with rough notes by Major T. Martin, 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot. (1864) ..	79
Report on the sanitary state of the Island of Bombay by A. Leith, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with map and diagram. (1864) ..	80
Memorandum on the water Nullas in Jungle Districts, as productive of Disease; and the necessity of providing wells as the indispensable preliminary to the material improvement of such Districts, by A. Bettington, C.S.: with the opinions of the Medical Board, the Conservator of Forests, the two Revenue Commissioners, and the several Collectors; and the Resolution of Government passed thereon. (1855)	20
Abstract of the proceedings and reports of the International Sanitary Conference of 1866. Compiled by Dr. A. H. Leith, President of the Sanitary Commission, Bombay Presidency	101

23. *Social Reform.*

Correspondence showing the measures taken by the Syuds of Tatta in Sind to reduce the expenses of their Birth, Marriage, and funeral ceremonies. Forwarded to Government by Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Commissioner in Sind. (1859).	55
Repression of Female Infanticide in the Bombay Presidency. A compilation report, setting out briefly all the measures taken to repress the crime in Gujarat and some of the neighbouring Native States, and the result of those measures. By H. R. Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, with a preface by Revd. J. Wilson, D.D. (1875)	147
See also Nos. 25, 37 under "Political Agencies, etc."	

24. *Surveys.*

Correspondence regarding City Surveys in Gujarat under Act IV, 1868 (Bombay).	135
Papers relating to the completion of the survey and settlement of the City of Broach. (1880)	153
Papers relative to the completion of the Surat City Survey. (1877).. ..	148
See also under "Land Tenure, Survey and Settlement."	

25. *Water Supply.*

Letters, reports and minutes on the supply of water to the town of Bombay ..	1
Second Report with appendices on the supply of water to Bombay, by H. Conybeare. Also observations on Mr. Conybeare's second water report by Major J. H. G. Crawford. (1855)	22
Report on a project for the supply of water to the Poona Cantonment by Captain Philip Lewis Hart, Bombay Engineers (with plans and sections in a separate case). (1858)	47
Water supply of Poona and Kirkee with plans and estimates. Project by Lieutenant-Colonel Fife, R.E., with a map and two Lithographed drawings in a separate case. (1866)	2 (Irrigation Series).

APPENDIX G.

APPENDIX G. LIST OF WORST DECAYED PAPERS COPIED BEFORE THE END OF 1916 (SEE PAGE 29).

1. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.	
46 of	1801	138 of	1808	170 of	1810
47 of	1801	139 of	1808	173 of	1810
84 of	1805	140 of	1808	177 of	1810
85 of	1805	142 of	1809	178 of	1810
86 of	1805	144 of	1809	183 of	1811
87 of	1805	146 of	1809	184 of	1811
124 of	1808	147 of	1809	185 of	1811
125 of	1808	148 of	1809	186 of	1811
126 of	1808	150 of	1809	187 of	1811
130 of	1808	151 of	1809	188 of	1811
132 of	1808	152 of	1809	212 of	1812
133 of	1808	153 of	1809	219 of	1812
135 of	1808	154 of	1809	220 of	1812
136 of	1808	161 of	1810	230 of	1813

Portions.

Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.	
43 of	1800	83 of	1805	131 of	1808
49 of	1801	101 of	1806	137 of	1808
80 of	1805	115 of	1807	174 of	1810
81 of	1805	127 of	1808	214 of	1812

2. PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.	
1 of	1720	27 of	1754	94 of	1789
2 of	1724	29 of	1756	98 of	1791
3 of	1728	30 of	1757	99 of	1791
4 of	1731	31 of	1758	100 of	1792
5 of	1732	42 of	1764	104 of	1793
6 of	1733	61 of	1772	109 of	1794
7 of	1734	62 of	1772	112 of	1795
9 of	1726	65 of	1774	113 of	1795
10 of	1737	66 of	1774	114 of	1795
11 of	1738	67 of	1775	115 of	1795
12 of	1739	68 of	1775	126 of	1797
13 of	1740	69 of	1776	131 of	1798
14 of	1741	70 of	1776	138 of	1799
15 of	1742	72 of	1777	139 of	1799
16 of	1743	75 of	1779	142 of	1799
17 of	1744	78 of	1781	143 of	1799
18 of	1745	79 of	178	155 of	1801
19 of	1746	85 of	1785	156 of	1801
21 of	1748	87 of	1785	158 of	1801
23 of	1750	90 of	1787	200 of	1805
24 of	1751	92 of	1788	201 of	1805

Full Diaries —continued.

Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.	
204 of	1805	283 of	1810	300 of	1810
221 of	1806	284 of	1810	301 of	1810
223 of	1806	285 of	1810	302 of	1810
224 of	1806	286 of	1810	303 of	1810
254 of	1808	288 of	1810	308 of	1810
255 of	1808	289 of	1810	308A of	1810
257 of	1808	290 of	1810	327 of	1811
258 of	1808	291 of	1810	329 of	1811
261 of	1809	292 of	1810	341 of	1812
262 of	1809	295 of	1810	363 of	1814
266 of	1809	296 of	1810	364 of	1814
267 of	1809	297 of	1810		
275 of	1809	299 of	1810		

Portions.

Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.		Diaries Nos.	
8 of	1735	108 of	1794	135 of	1798
33 of	1759	116 of	1796	136 of	1798
82 of	1783	118 of	1796	141 of	1799
88 of	1786	119 of	1796	204 of	1805
93 of	1788	120 of	1796	261 of	1809
102 of	1792	124 of	1797	275 of	1809
105 of	1793	130 of	1798	283 of	1810

Order Books.

Order Books Nos.		Order Books Nos.		Order Books Nos.	
5 of	1774	8B of	1777	61 of	1786
7A of	1775-76	14 of	1785	23 of	1791
8A of	1776	15 of	1785	64 of	1802

Letters to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Vols. Nos.		Vols. Nos.	
1746-49		28 of	1785-86

Portions.

Letters to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Vols. Nos.		Vols. Nos.	
27 of	1783-84	29 of	1788-92

Letters from the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Vols. Nos.

2 of 1742-1800.

Secretariat Inward Letter Book.

Vols. Nos.		Vols. Nos.	
2 of	1740	3c of	1742-43
3 of	1741-42	4 of	1843-44

APPENDIX G.

3. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
8 of 1789	69 of 1810	80 of 1812
17 of 1796	71 of 1810	81 of 1812
24 of 1799	72 of 1811	82 of 1812
64 of 1808	77 of 1812	109 of 1816

Portions.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
15 of 1796	110 of 1816
18 of 1797	

4. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
2 of 1796	29 of 1805	54 of 1810
3 of 1796	50 of 1809	79 of 1815
28 of 1804	53 of 1810	87 of 1816

Portions.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
5 of 1796	7 of 1797
6 of 1796	10 of 1798

5. SECRET AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
15 of 1774	165A of 1805	280 of 1812
16 of 1775	166 of 1805	291 of 1815
18 of 1777	228 of 1808	292 of 1815
19A of 1778	259 of 1808	294 of 1816
99A of 1800	278 of 1812	295 of 1816

Portions.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
17 of 1776	80 of 1799	153 of 1803
19 of 1778	96 of 1800	177 of 1806
30 of 1784	110 of 1801	220 of 1808
57 of 1797	130A of 1802	227 of 1808
59 of 1798	131 of 1802	256 of 1808
71 of 1798	133 of 1802	

6. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
322 of 1809	383 of 1812	400 of 1813
369 of 1811	388 of 1812	448 of 1818
370 of 1811	393 of 1813	472 of 1819
375 of 1811	399 of 1813	

Portions.

Diary No:
303 of 1817.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Minute Book.

No.
78 of 1840

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Full Diaries.

Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.	Diaries Nos.
3 of 1812	7 of 1813	12 of 1814
4 of 1812	9 of 1814	

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Letters to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

No. 106 of 1857.

APPENDIX H.

ORIGINS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY (SEE PAGE 21).

The first instance of the division of Government business into Departments was the institution of a Public Department. The printed list of the India Office Records includes the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Department from as early as 1704. The next Departments, the Secret and Political, were not formed till half a century later. It may be surmised, however, that Secret proceedings existed long before the formal constitution of the Secret Department, being perhaps retained in the personal custody of the responsible officers. The Public Department was probably so named in contradistinction to Secret proceedings.

In 1821, the Public Department having been shorn of many important functions by the institution of new Departments, its name was altered to "General Department." The General Department deals with Local Self-Government, Scientific, Medical, and Sanitary matters, and generally with subjects which either (*a*) concern all Departments, such as the rules regarding the conduct of public servants, or (*b*) are not specially connected with the existing functions of any other Department, as, for instance, Emigration and Explosives.

1755—*Secret and Political Departments*[1].—Formed under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in their letter of the 5th April 1754. Proceedings commencing from the 10th March 1755.

1779—*Revenue Department.*—Formed under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in their letter of the 19th March 1778. Proceedings commencing from the 1st January 1779.

1786—*Commercial Department.*—Formed under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in their letter of the 21st September 1785. Proceedings commencing from the 4th September 1786. Abolished in 1836, under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in paragraph 2 of their letter of 19th November 1833, as it had been ordained in Parliamentary Act 3rd and 4th William IV Cap. 85, passed on the 28th August 1833, that the Company should close their commercial business.

1788—*Military Department.*—Formed under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in their letter of the 21st November

[1] Afterwards simply the Political Department.

1787. Proceedings commencing from the 3rd June 1788. Abolished on 1st April 1895 on the assumption of complete control of military affairs by the Government of India.

1795—*Judicial Department.*—Formed under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in their letter of the 18th June 1794. Proceedings commencing from the 6th March 1795.

1799—*Separate Department.*—The name "Chief Secretary's Separate Office" appeared for the first time in the Statement of Civil Establishments on 1st May 1822. In the previous statements it is shown simply as "Chief Secretary's Office." It was organised for purposes of the Chief Secretary's duties in connection with the arrivals and departures of ships, issue of passes, and other miscellaneous duties. The first Diary of this Department was of 1799. It thus appears that the Department was definitely formed in that year.

Its present functions are of a minor character.

They comprise the delivery of orders to officers arriving from Europe, the care of the Secretariat building, the management of the Record Office, the receipt and delivery of postal matter, and other similar duties[1].

1811—*Financial Department.*—Formed under the orders of the Court of Directors contained in their letter of the 24th April 1811, paragraph 3. Proceedings commencing from the 2nd September 1811.

1817—*Ecclesiastical Department.*—In paragraph 2 of their letter of the 4th March 1817 the Court of Directors directed that proceedings relating to Ecclesiastical affairs should be separated from the proceedings of the Public Department, and that they should form a separate Department to be denominated "Ecclesiastical Department"; and at a Consultation of the Government of Bombay in the Public Department on the 30th July 1817 it was resolved to continue the Ecclesiastical Department under the Secretary in the Public Department, who was directed to carry out the instructions of the Court. Under these instructions, the Despatches relating to Ecclesiastical matters were submitted separately to the Home Government under the denomination Ecclesiastical Department. But as regards the Secretariat arrangement of records, the proceedings relating to Ecclesiastical matters formed part of the proceedings of the General Department, till the beginning of the year 1847. Since then it has been treated as a separate Department. It was placed under the Secretary, Military

[1] Separate Dept. Circular No. 399, dated the 13th November 1916.

APPENDIX H.

Department, in September 1860, and is now under the Secretary of the General and allied Departments.

1818—*Marine Department.*—In consequence of the great increase of business of a miscellaneous nature in the Public Department, the Government of Bombay thought it proper for the purpose of simplifying the details of business to separate the correspondence relating to the Marine and to the control of the Forests into a distinct Department, and the Court of Directors was informed of this arrangement in the Despatch of 7th October 1818. Proceedings commencing from the 2nd January 1818.

1830—*Mint Department.*—The matters connected with the Bombay Mint form one of the subjects dealt with in the Financial Department. In 1830 it was considered advisable to record the proceedings relating to the Mint separately, for the convenience of reporting to the Court of Directors the progress of the New Bombay Mint then under construction. In his Memorandum of 7th January 1837 the Secretary to Government in the Financial Department pointed out the inconvenience caused by this arrangement, and suggested that the proceedings relating to the Mint should be incorporated in the proceedings of the Financial Department from the 1st of January 1837. This suggestion was approved by Government. In 1876 the Government of India assumed charge of the Bombay Mint.

1837—*Steam Department.*—It appears from the Secretary's Memorandum at the beginning of the Steam Department Minute Book No. 1 of 1837, that owing to the instructions of the Court of Directors for a new Steam head in their General Books, proceedings in the Marine Department relating to Steam Ships were recorded separately from August 1837 to June 1839.

1844—*Public Works Department—Railway.*—The Railway Scheme was first considered in the General Department between 1844 and 1848. From 1849 to 1860 the subject of Railway was treated as a separate Branch of the Financial Department. It was transferred to the Public Works Department on the formation of that Department in 1860.

1855—*Public Works Department.*—Upto 1855 the proceedings connected with Public Works formed part of the proceedings of the General Department. Subsequent to the submission to the Government of India of the scheme in Bombay Government letter No. 868, dated 24th February 1855, General Department, for remodelling the Bombay Secretariat Departments, the denomination Public Works

Department came to be used. It was separated from the General Department in 1860, and the Chief Engineer was appointed Secretary in that Department.

1860—*Educational Department.*—Formed in 1860, after a previous transfer of the subject of Education from the General Department to the Political and Judicial Departments.

1862—*Legislative or Legal Department.*—Formed in connection with the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67. Previously a part of the Judicial Department.

1863—*Indo-European Telegraph Department.*—The Reverend Mr. Badger, who was attached to the Muskat Zanzibar Commission, submitted to the Government of Bombay, in his letter of 17th December 1860, a scheme for establishing telegraphic communication between India and England. This scheme was first considered in the Political Department in the years 1861 and 1862. In 1863 the subject was transferred to the Military Department, and the proceedings relating to it were recorded separately under the denomination "Indo-European Telegraph Department." Under the orders contained in Despatch No. 20 (Telegraphs), dated 3rd August 1871, from the Secretary of State, printed in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 233, dated 16th October 1871, Indo-European Telegraph Department, the control of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was transferred from the Bombay Government to the Government of India.

1868—*Public Works Department—Irrigation.*—On the appointment of Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department for the Irrigation Branch, the establishment and records were separated from the Public Works Department under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 507E-2351, dated 27th September 1867, Public Works Department.

1896—*Revenue Department—Famine Branch.*—Formed temporarily between 1896 and 1903, on account of Famine. Proceedings connected with the Famine of 1876-77 formed part of the proceedings of the Public Works Department.

1898—*General Department—Plague Branch.*—Formed temporarily between 1898 and 1910, on account of plague. Proceedings relating to Plague now form part of the proceedings of the General Department.

1902—*Special Department.*—Formed to deal with certain confidential matters. None of its records are stored in the Record Office.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

I.—RULES REGARDING ACCESS AND GRANT OF COPIES.

I.—RULES REGARDING PRIVATE ACCESS TO THE RECORDS INTHE BOMBAY RECORD OFFICE, HOPE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Press Note No. 252, Separate Department, dated the 18th May 1920.)

Note.—These rules are applicable only to cases where documents are required for *bona fide* historical research.

(1) The Record Office is open daily, excepting Sundays and holidays. The hours of admission are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(2) Persons wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, stating their occupation, address, and qualifications and the object with which they wish to examine the records.

(3) Government reserves to itself the right to refuse or to modify any application.

(4) Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself.

(5) Permission must be obtained to take copies and extracts and to make use of information gained from the records.

(6) It is a condition of the grant of permission to examine the records that any person who publishes a work based on those records shall deposit one copy of his work in the Record Office as soon as it is published. Every person is required to sign an undertaking to that effect before being admitted to examine the records.

(7) Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records should apply to the Under Secretary to Government, Separate Department, who will, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken at the cost of the applicant.

(8) A separate slip shall be clearly written and signed by every person for each paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. The slip is returned to him when he again hands over the records.

(9) No person may, without the Chief Secretary's permission, have more than two volumes of the records in his possession at one time.

(10) No person may lean on any of the volumes, or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing.

(11) No sort of mark, pen, pencil, or otherwise, may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.

(12) Information as to cost of copies and searches is contained in the set of rules below.

II.—Rules for Inspection, Search or obtaining copies of Documents from the Records of the Secretariat.

(Bombay Government, Revenue Department, Notification No. 2023, dated the 14th March 1889, and General Department Notification No. 4138, dated the 9th August 1909.)

1. Every application for search, inspection and obtaining copies of or extracts from the Government Records shall be made in writing on plain paper. The date of receipt shall be endorsed upon the application as also shall be the number and date of the order of the Secretary granting the same and the dates on which the requisition was satisfied and the amount of the fee received shall be duly recorded. The name of the person who conducted the search shall also be recorded in full.

2. Copies shall be given in accordance with Article 24, Schedule I of Act II of 1899, and Articles 6-9, Schedule I of Act VII of 1870.

3. A fee of Rs. 5 for each day will be charged in every case for search and inspection when permitted by Government. In no case will less than Rs. 5 be charged for search or inspection. The search will be conducted by clerks in the Department of the Secretariat concerned.

4. Each applicant will be required to pay a deposit of Rs. 20 before search and inspection of records are allowed.

5. For every copy of a document taken from the records a fee of one rupee will be charged as a comparing fee.

6. Copying fees at the rate of two annas for every 100 words or fraction of 100 words will be charged, but if the original is in a tabular form, double this rate will be charged.

7. No search, inspection or copies of documents will be given in cases where it is considered that such a course would be prejudicial to the interests of Government. In no case will copies of Government Resolutions be given.

APPENDIX I.

Article 24 of Schedule I of Act II of 1899 (The Indian Stamp Act) (see Rule 2 above).

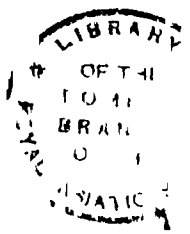
Description of instrument.	Proper stamp duty.
Copy or extract certified to be a true copy or extract by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court fees—	
(*i*) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ;	Eight annas.
(*ii*) in any other case ..	One rupee.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.	
(*b*) Copy of, or extract from, any register relating to births, baptisms, namings, dedications, marriages, divorces, deaths or burials.	

Extract from Schedule I of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act) (see Rule 2 above).

Ad valorem fees.

No.		Proper fee.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court, other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority—	
	(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees.	Four annas.

No.		Proper fee.
	(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.	Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court.	One rupee.
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court—	
	(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees.	Eight annas.
	(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court.	Four rupees.
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879,* when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*) When the stamp duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(*b*) In any other case.	
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office, or from the Office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words.	Eight annas.



* See now the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

APPENDIX I.

Extract from section 6 of Act VII of 1870.

. . . . No document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed shall be furnished by any public officer unless in respect of such document there shall be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

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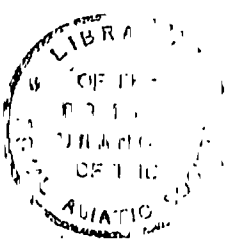

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